

HAND-BOOK

TO THE

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS,

AND

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

THE ground selected for the site of the Exhibition in Fairmount Park is west of the Schuylkill River, and north of Girard and Elm Avenues, on a plateau ninety feet above the river, heretofore known as Lansdowne. The boundaries of the Exhibition are: South, Elm Avenue, from Forty-first to Fifty-second streets; West, the Park drive to George's Hill, with the Concourse; North, Belmont drive from George's Hill to the foot of Belmont; and East, Lansdowne drive from Belmont to Forty first-street. The whole of the Exhibition being enclosed, thirteen entrances have been established along the boundary drive, which it has been suggested might appropriately be named in honor of the thirteen original States. Economy and adaptability of the territory have been the guiding points in the selection of the various locations. The main line of connection between the buildings are straight and correct; and, for the still greater convenience of visitors, it is proposed to have cars running on the same. The meadow ground between the main avenues, reserved for private exhibition building, will be treated in regular Park style, with walks and planting, to unite the whole into a handsome picture. Lakes and fountains, fine rare specimens of trees and shrubs, statuary and vases, etc., will be added to the ornamentation.

The Exhibition Buildings proper are five in number, and occupy about 60 acres, at the foot of George's Hill, in the West Park. Two hundred and thirty acres have been enclosed for the purposes of the Exhibition. Thirteen ornamental

edifices will be erected by the foreign commissions, to be used as offices, parlors, etc. Thirteen of our States will put up similar structures. About 150 buildings will be erected on the ground.

This Exhibition is the largest ever held. The following table shows the size of previous Exhibitions in acres and tenths:

Munich	4.4
New York	4.2
England, 1851	18.6
Paris, 1855	22.1
London, 1851	23.9
London, Crystal Palace, 1871	25.6
Paris, 1867	31.
Vienna, 1874	56.5
Philadelphia (Buildings) . .	60.

The following figures will be of interest in connection with the Map:

Area of enclosed grounds, 236 acres.

Lineal number of feet of the enclosure, 16,000.

Number of entrances, 13.

Dimensions of Main Building, 1880 feet by 464 feet.

Art Gallery, 210 feet by 365 feet.

Machinery Hall, 360 feet by 1402 feet.

Horticultural Hall, 160 feet by 350 feet.

United States Government Exhibition Building, 360 feet by 300 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Office for the United States Commission, 80 feet by 334 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre.

Avenues and walks, 7 miles.

Length of proposed horse railway, 4 miles.

Average distance between the buildings, 550 feet.

HOW TO GET TO THE GROUNDS.

The most direct routes for reaching the Centennial buildings are as follow :

The Chestnut and Walnut street (yellow) cars carry passengers to Belmont Avenue, close to Machinery Hall and the Main Building; the Market street cars run on Elm avenue to Belmont avenue, alongside the entire length of the Main Building, passing Memorial Hall, and stopping near Machinery Hall; the Race and Vine street cars cross the Callowhill street Bridge, and stop on a parallel line with the Chesnut and Walnut street line. The Girard Avenue line runs to Thirty-first street crossing Girard avenue bridge, and landing passengers at the entrance to the West Park.

The Walnut street line carries the visitor through the most interesting portion of the City proper, passing its finest private residences, public institutions, churches and squares, crossing the commodious bridge at Chestnut street. It continues three miles through the most interesting portion of West Philadelphia, passing rows of highly ornamented residences, beautiful villas, pleasant grounds, well-adorned with statuary, etc., and many new and elaborate churches, and public institutions. The Market street line crosses Market street bridge, and gives the visitor a fine view of Fairmount and the Schuylkill, and of the older portions of West Philadelphia. The Race and Vine street line carries us through the most interesting Northern portion of the city, abounding in handsome private residences, public, charitable and other institutions, and crosses the Schuylkill over the Callowhill street bridge, which supersedes the old wire Suspension bridge. Passenger Railways running north and south issue exchange tickets good on the above-named lines.

Another desirable mode of reaching the Centennial Buildings is by passenger railway cars to the Eastern entrance to the Park, and a walk over Lemon Hill and Girard Avenue Bridge, which will enable the visitor to see many notable views and prominent objects in the Park. The distance from Fairmount to Girard Avenue Bridge is one mile; thence to Lansdowne entrance, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Visitors preferring the route through the Park will reach the eastern entrance by the cars of the Union Line, stopping at Brown street; the Arch street line, from Second and Arch to Twenty-sixth and Callowhill; the Spring Garden and Poplar street line, from Seventh and Poplar streets to the Brown street entrance. The Green and Coates Streets line runs up Eighth street to Fairmount avenue, and out Fairmount avenue to the Park.

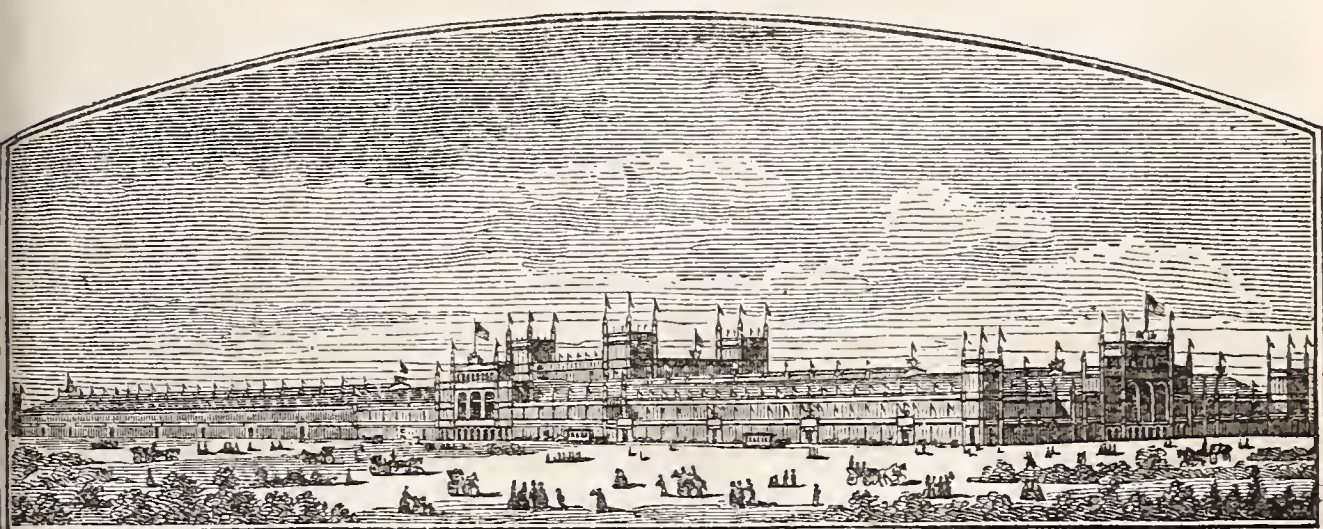
Steamboats run on the Schuylkill from near the Fairmount Water Works, stopping at Eggesfield, at the entrance to the Zoological Garden. This route passes the Boat Houses of the Schuylkill Navy, and affords a fine view of the landscape attractions of the East and West Park. A short walk from the Eggesfield landing bring us to the Centennial Buildings.

Railroad trains run from Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue for Belmont Station. A short walk from this station takes us through a very attractive region, passing the Belmont Mansion, Christ Church Hospital (on the border of the Park), leads to George's Hill, and thence to the Centennial Grounds.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, at certain seasons of the year, runs trains from Washington Avenue direct to the Centennial Buildings.

Other routes will probably be established for the convenience of visitors. That the carrying facilities will equal the demand, cannot be doubted. It has been estimated that nearly 300,000 persons were comfortably conveyed to the Park on the 4th of July, 1875. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Reading Railroad, and other lines, have abundant facilities for conveying suburban visitors almost to the doors of the building. Excursion trains from remote points, and a complete system of exchange and concert of action among the railroad companies of the United States, will doubtless afford rapid and cheap transit to and from Philadelphia and all parts of the country. From foreign countries also comes the information that special arrangements have been made for speedy and cheap trips to the New World.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

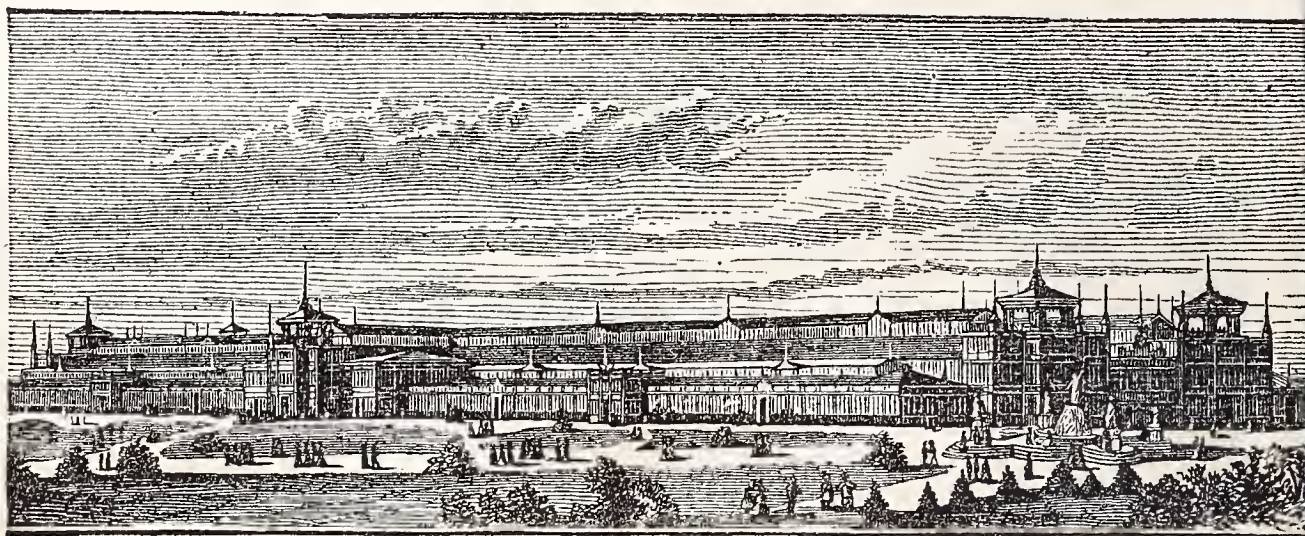


THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING

Is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west 1880 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width. It is located 170 feet from the north side of Elm Avenue, and 300 feet from the front of the Art Gallery. The framework is of iron. The foundations consist of 672 stone piers. The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the outside at 45 feet above the ground, the interior height being 70 feet. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and in the centre of the shorter sides or ends of the buildings are projections 216 feet in length. In these projections, in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central facades extending to the height of 90 feet. Upon the corners of the building there are four towers 75 feet in height, and between the towers and the central projections or entrances, there is a lower roof introduced, showing a cornice 24 feet above the ground. In order to obtain a central feature for the building as a whole, the roof over the central part, for 184 feet square, has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers, 48 feet square, rising to 120 feet in height, have been introduced at the corners of the elevated roof. All the corners and

angles of the building upon the exterior are accentuated by galvanized iron octagonal turrets, which extend the full height of the building from the ground level to above the roof. These turrets at the corners of the towers are surmounted with flagstuffs, and at other places with the national eagle. Small balconies, or galleries of observation, have been provided in the four central towers of the building, at the heights of the different stories. These will form attractive places from which excellent views of the whole interior may be obtained. The main promenades through the nave and central transept, are each 30 feet in width, and those through the centre of the side avenues and transepts 15 feet each. All other walks are 10 feet wide, and lead at either end to exit doors. The East Entrance will form the principal approach for carriages, visitors being allowed to alight at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The South Entrance will be the principal approach from street cars, the ticket offices being located upon the line of Elm Avenue, with covered ways provided for entrance into the building itself. This edifice cost \$1,420,000, exclusive of drainage, water-pipe, plumbing, painting, and decoration. Richard J. Dobbins was the contractor. Weight of iron in roof trusses and girders, 5,000,000 pounds.

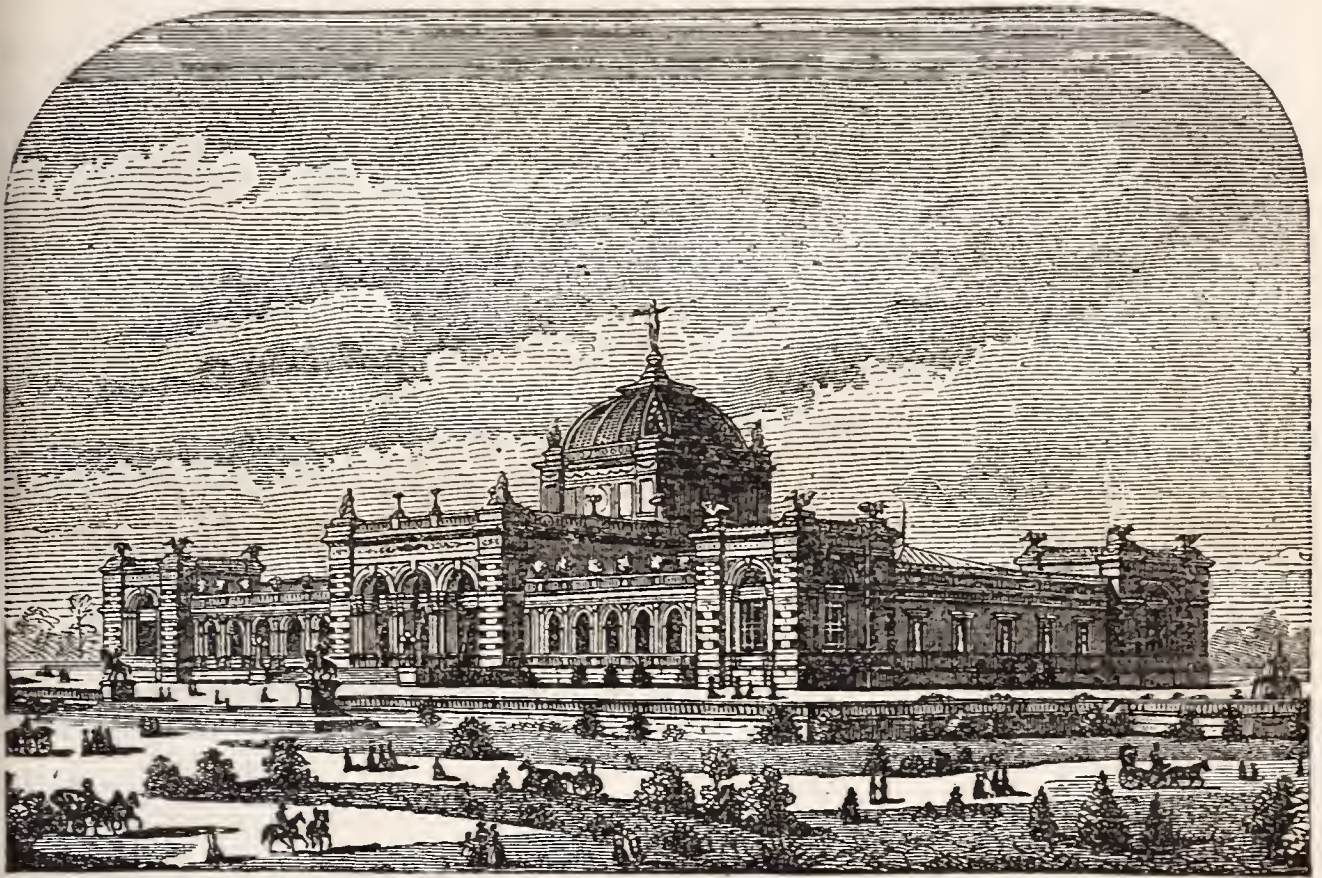


MACHINERY HALL.

MACHINERY HALL.

At a distance of 542 feet west of the Main Exhibition Building is located Machinery Hall. The Main Hall is 360 feet wide by 1402 feet long, and has an annex on the south 208 feet by 210 feet. This building is extremely attractive in appearance, durable in construction, and covers nearly 14 acres. Along the south side are placed the boiler houses, and small buildings for special kinds of machinery. The west entrance affords the most direct communication with George's Hill, which point affords the best view of the entire Exhibition grounds. Including the upper floors, the building provides 14 acres of floor space. The principal portion of the structure is one story in height, showing the main cornice upon the outside at 40 feet from the ground, the interior height to the top of the ventilators in the avenues being 70 feet, and in the aisles 40 feet. To break the long lines upon the exterior, projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the main entrances finished with facades, extending to 78 feet in height. The east entrance will form the principal approach from street cars, from the Main Exhibition Building, and from the railroad depot. The arrangement of the ground plan shows two main avenues 90 feet wide by 1360 feet long, with a central aisle between and an aisle on either side. Each aisle is 60 feet in width; the two avenues and three aisles making the total width of 360 feet. At the centre

of the building is a transept of 90 feet in width, which at the south end is prolonged beyond the Main Hall. This transept, beginning at 36 feet from the Main Hall and extending 208 feet, is flanked on either side by aisles of 60 feet in width, and forms the annex for hydraulic machines. The promenades in the avenues are 15 feet in width; in the transept 25 feet, and in the aisles 10 feet. All other walks extending across the building are 10 feet in width, and lead at either end to exit doors. The foundations consist of piers of masonry. The superstructure consists of solid timber columns supporting roof trusses, constructed with straight wooden principals and wrought iron ties and struts. As a general rule the columns are placed lengthwise of the building, at the uniform distance apart of 16 feet. The columns are 40 feet high to the heel block of the 90 feet span roof trusses over the avenues, and they support the heel of the 60 feet spans over the aisles, at the height of 20 feet. The outer walls are built of masonry to the height of 5 feet, and above that are composed of glazed sash placed between the columns. Portions of the sash are movable for ventilation. Louvre ventilators are introduced in continuous lengths over both the avenues and the aisles. This building was erected by Philip Quigley, of Wilmington, Del., at a cost of \$542,300, including drainage, water-pipe, plumbing, etc.

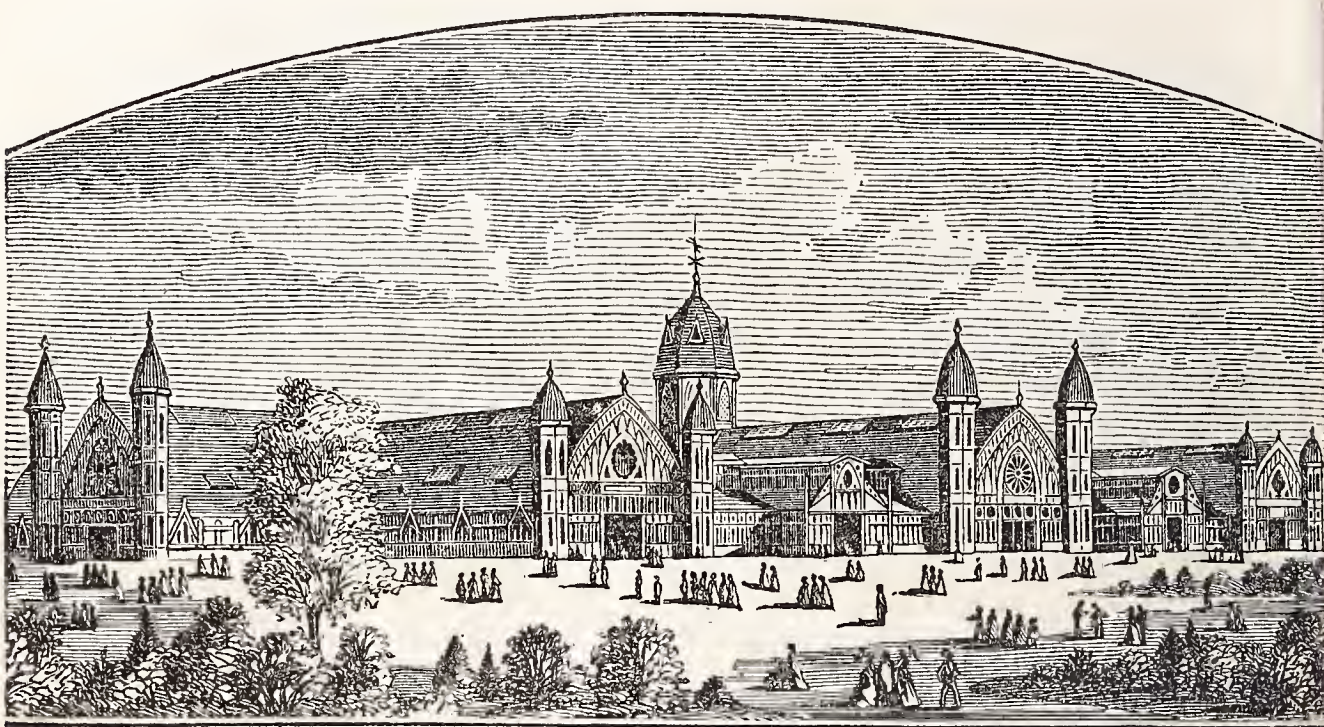


ART GALLERY.

ART GALLERY.

Three hundred feet northward of the Main Exhibition Building, on Lansdown Plateau, is located the Art Gallery, designed as a Memorial of the Centennial Exhibition and a repository for Paintings, Statuary, and other works of Art. It is built of granite, glass, and iron. The building is fireproof, 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, 59 feet in height, has a spacious basement, and is surmounted by a dome. The dome rises from the centre of the edifice, 150 feet from the ground. The large figure in the dome personates Columbia. The figures at each corner of the dome typify the four quarters of the globe. The entire structure is in the modern renaissance. The doors are of iron, and are relieved by bronze panels, having the coats-of-arms of all the States and Territories. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns terminating in emblematic designs illustrative of Science and Art. The entrance is by three arched doorways, each 40 feet high and 15 feet wide, opening into a hall. The main cornice is surmounted by a balustrade with candelebras. Each pavilion dis-

plays a window 30 feet high and 12 feet wide; it is also ornamented with tile work, wreaths of oak and laurel, 13 stars in the frieze, and a colossal eagle at each of its four corners. The arcades, a general feature in the old Roman villas, but entirely novel here, are intended to screen the long walls of the gallery. The main entrance opens on a hall 82 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 53 feet high, richly decorated; on the farther side of this hall, three doorways, each 16 feet wide and 25 feet high, open into the centre hall; this hall is 83 feet square, the ceiling of the dome rising over it 80 feet in height. From its east and west sides extend the galleries, each 98 feet long, 84 feet wide, and 35 feet in height. These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the more advantageous display of paintings. The centre hall and galleries form one grand hall 287 feet long and 85 feet wide, and holding 8000 persons. R. J. Dobbins was the builder, the contract price being \$2,199,273. The expense of this building was borne by the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia.

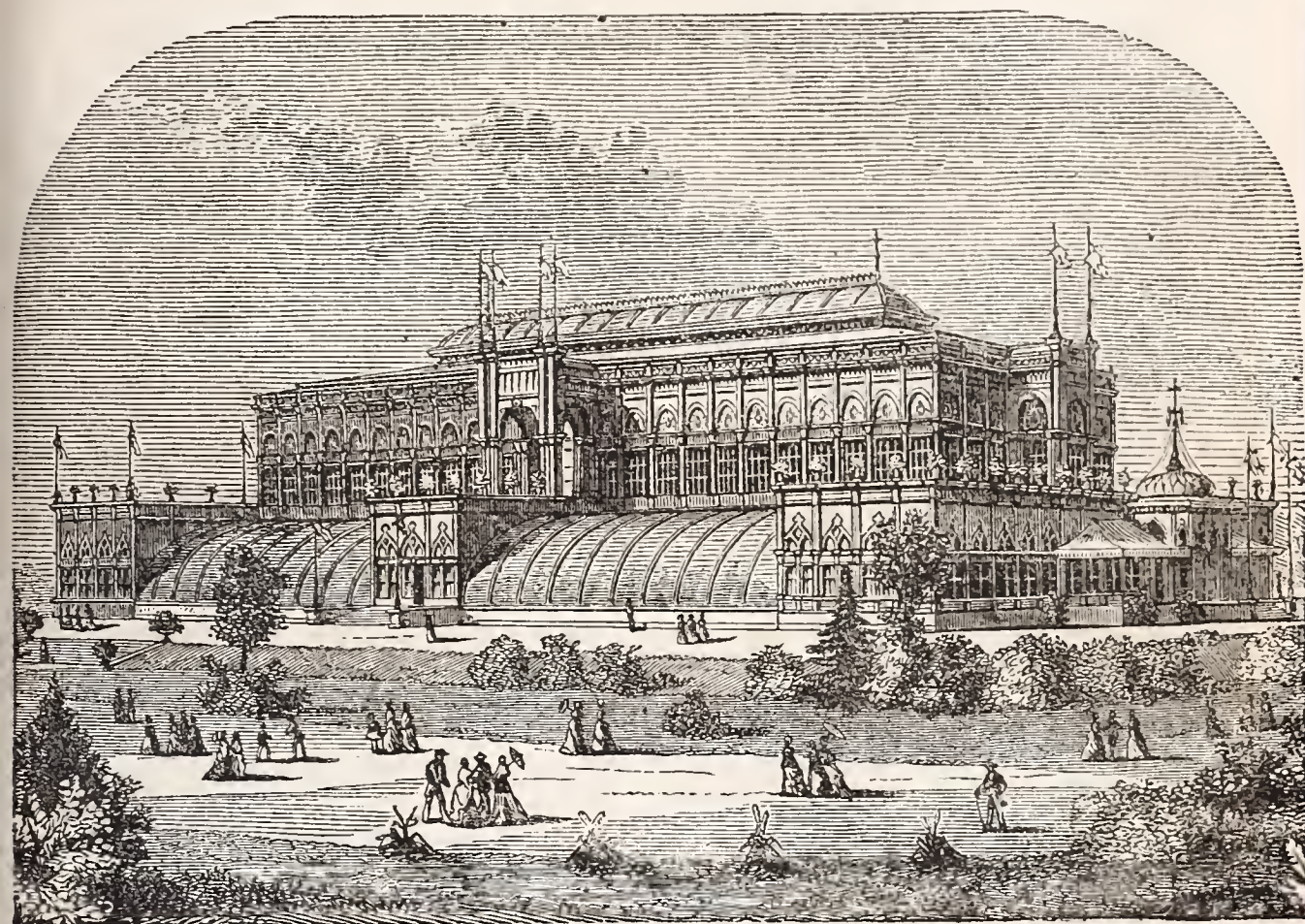


AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

This building stands north of the Horticultural Building, on the eastern side of Belmont Avenue. The materials used are glass and wood. The ground plan is a parallelogram of 540 by 820 feet, covering a space of about 10 acres. It consists of a long nave crossed by three transepts, both nave and transept being composed of Howe truss arches of a Gothic form. The nave is 820 feet in length by 125 feet in width, with a height of 75 feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is of the same height, and a breadth of 100 feet, the two end transepts 70 feet high and 80 feet wide. The reception of articles within the Hall commences January 5th, 1876, and ends on April 19th. In this building there will also be a display of all the products of the Forest, both in primary and secondary form; and it is proposed that the bark of one or more of the giant trees of California be taken off the trunk in segments and sections, to be placed on arrival on a skeleton frame of the same dimensions as the original. Agricultural Hall having an elevation of 75 feet, will give room for an exhibit of one of these monster trees. Another very important display in this building will be that of the

Fruits of our varied climates, and also those of more northern and tropical regions. The classification and arrangement of location of fruits will be according to their species and variety, all of a similar character being assembled together; thus all grapes, from whatever source, will be placed in one position; the same with apples, pears, and the entire list of cultivated and wild fruits and nuts. The space designed for the fish, fish-cultural, and fishing-tackle display, in the Agricultural Building, is on the west side. It will be 40 feet wide, and extend the entire length of the hall, about 800 feet, half of the space having been reserved for the United States. The hatching apparatus and things pertaining thereto, and the aquaria, will be on the side next to the lights, and the display of fishing-tackle, etc., on the opposite side. The Agricultural Bureau has also made thorough provision for the display of Agricultural Machinery and Implements, and a section of Agricultural Hall will be set aside for this purpose. Steam-power will be provided for such machinery. The contract for the building was awarded to Philip Quigley, of Wilmington, who so satisfactorily and promptly erected Machinery Hall.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The City of Philadelphia contributed liberally to the expense of this building. It is located on Lansdowne Terrace, a little north of the Main Exhibition Building, and commands a view of the Schuylkill River and portions of the city. The building is 383 feet long, 193 feet wide, and 72 feet high. This edifice is intended as a permanent ornament to the Park. It is in the Mauresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, the external materials being principally iron and glass. The location of this building, together with its extremely ornate appearance, render it one of the most attractive of the group erected by the Commission. The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 by 80 feet, and 55 feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of 20 feet from the floor, is a gallery 5 feet wide. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100

by 30 feet, covered with curved roofs of iron and glass. Dividing the two forcing houses in each of these sides is a vestibule 30 feet square. At the centre of the east and west ends are similar vestibules, on either side of which are the restaurants, reception room, offices, etc. From the vestibules ornamental stairways lead to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as to the four external galleries, each 100 feet long and 10 feet wide, which surmount the roof of the forcing houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the ground floor, which has a superficial area of 1880 square yards. The east and west entrances are approached by flights of blue marble steps from terraces 80 by 20 feet, in the centre of which stands an open kiosk. Eight ornamental fountains adorn the main conservatory. John Rice, the contractor, was paid \$253,937 for the erection, exclusive of the expense of heating apparatus.

SURROUNDING STRUCTURES AND DECORATIONS.

In addition to the Centennial Buildings proper, many edifices have been found necessary in order to accommodate foreign commissions, and to give our own States and Territories facilities for the transaction of Centennial business and the indulgence in social intercourse. A number of fountains and memorial statues have been designed and executed, commemorative of valuable services to the Republic, or of modern services in the cause of philanthropy and science. We have grouped a few of the objects forming the grand panorama, making special mention only of the most prominent.

Among the Public buildings may be enumerated the following, the location of which is shown upon the Map: Women's Pavilion, Judges' Pavilion, United States Government Building, Office of Centennial Board of Finance, and Office of the Centennial Commission.

The following private buildings have been projected, and many of them completed; their location is laid down upon the cover of this Hand-Book: British Government, Japanese Dwelling, West Point Cadets, State of New York, Restaurant, "Freres Provencaux;" Cook, Son & Jenkins; Centennial Photographic Association; Clarke & Co., Japanese Government, Sweden, Restaurant "Suidreaux," Milk Dairy Association, Lauber's German Restaurant, American Restaurant, State of New Jersey, State of Kansas, Restaurant, "The South;" State of Pennsylvania, State of Ohio, State of Indiana, State of Illinois, State of Michigan, State of Wisconsin, State of New Hampshire, State of Connecticut, State of Massachusetts, State of Delaware, Vienna Bakery; Fuller, Warren & Co.; Shoe and Leather Manufactory, Wagon and Carriage Manufactory, Loiscaus Compressed Fuel Company, New York Tribune, New England Log House and Modern Kitchen, Women's Schoolhouse, German Empire, Photographic Gallery, Stand Pipe.

The State Centennial Committee of Missouri has adopted the plan of a building to cost \$40,000. It will be constructed of iron and glass. It is to be 120 by 110 feet on the ground, having two towers with an arched roof between,

and surmounted by a statue of the Goddess of Plenty. The ground plan contemplates a capacious exhibition house, with a gallery surrounding it and a fountain in the centre. Connected with it will be parlors, places for refreshments, four office rooms, and a reporters' gallery.

Eli Crozier, of Wilmington, Delaware, has made application to the Centennial authorities for space on the grounds to erect a Delaware log-cabin, 25 feet by 75.

Two large Arab tents will be pitched on the grounds, and probably be occupied by genuine Bedouins of the desert, affording our citizens ample opportunity for inspection and comparison between Occidental and Oriental home life.

Mr. Dannfelt, Swedish Commissioner to the Exhibition, has received a schoolhouse of the kind used in his native country, and will superintend its erection upon the grounds near the Art Gallery. It arrived in sections, and can be readily put together by American workmen, and will illustrate the national system of education now used in Sweden and Norway. This and the American schoolhouse to be erected by American women will be of great interest to those interested in the subject of public education.

Representatives of the shoe and leather interest will put up a building in which to exhibit all the machinery used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The edifice will cover nearly two acres and all the intricacies of the manufacture will be shown, with the object in view of extending its trade abroad. A manufactory of this character on a small scale attracted much attention at the Vienna Exposition, turning out boots in the space of two or three minutes, including the cutting out.

The New England Granite Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, have made application for space for a colossal statue made by them for the Soldiers' Cemetery at Antietam. The height of the statue is twenty-one feet, and its weight thirty tons. It represents a volunteer soldier in Union uniform standing at rest, with his musket in hand. It will probably be assigned a place on the Grounds outside of the Buildings.

THE WITHERSPOON MONUMENT.

The corner-stone of a monument to John Witherspoon was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Tuesday, November 16, 1875. The site selected is on a lawn sloping towards the Lansdowne drive, and east of the Art Gallery. The design of the statue is by S. A. Baily, and it will be cast at the foundry of Robert Wood & Co., Philadelphia. It will be a colossal bronze statue, resting on a pedestal of Quincy granite. The monument will have a total height of 35 feet above Lansdowne drive, and may be seen from portions of West Philadelphia, Belmont Mansion, and from the river bank. The statue was erected under the auspices of Presbyterian divines and laymen, in honor of the distinguished exponent of their religious tenets, and also in commemoration of the valuable services rendered to the Colonies in the Revolutionary Congress. The affair was not strictly denominational or sectarian in character, as members of many other churches have contributed money towards the erection of the statue, though the idea was originated by Presbyterians, and carried by them to a successful termination.

John Witherspoon was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, February 5, 1722, and was ordained to the ministry in 1745. He came to this country in 1768, in response to a call to become President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. He early and heartily espoused the cause of the feeble Colonies, and was for nearly six years a member of Congress from New Jersey. In that body he gained a high reputation for eloquence and ability, "ranking higher than second even among the Hancocks, Franklins, and Jeffersons of that illustrious assemblage." He was an able advocate of the Declaration of Independence, and appended his signature thereto. Having faithfully served his adopted country in the councils of the nation, at the most critical period of its history, he returned to the congenial pursuits in which he had previously acquired distinction. For ten years afterward he continued at his post as a minister of the Gospel and President of the College. He died near Princeton, November 15, 1794, aged 74.



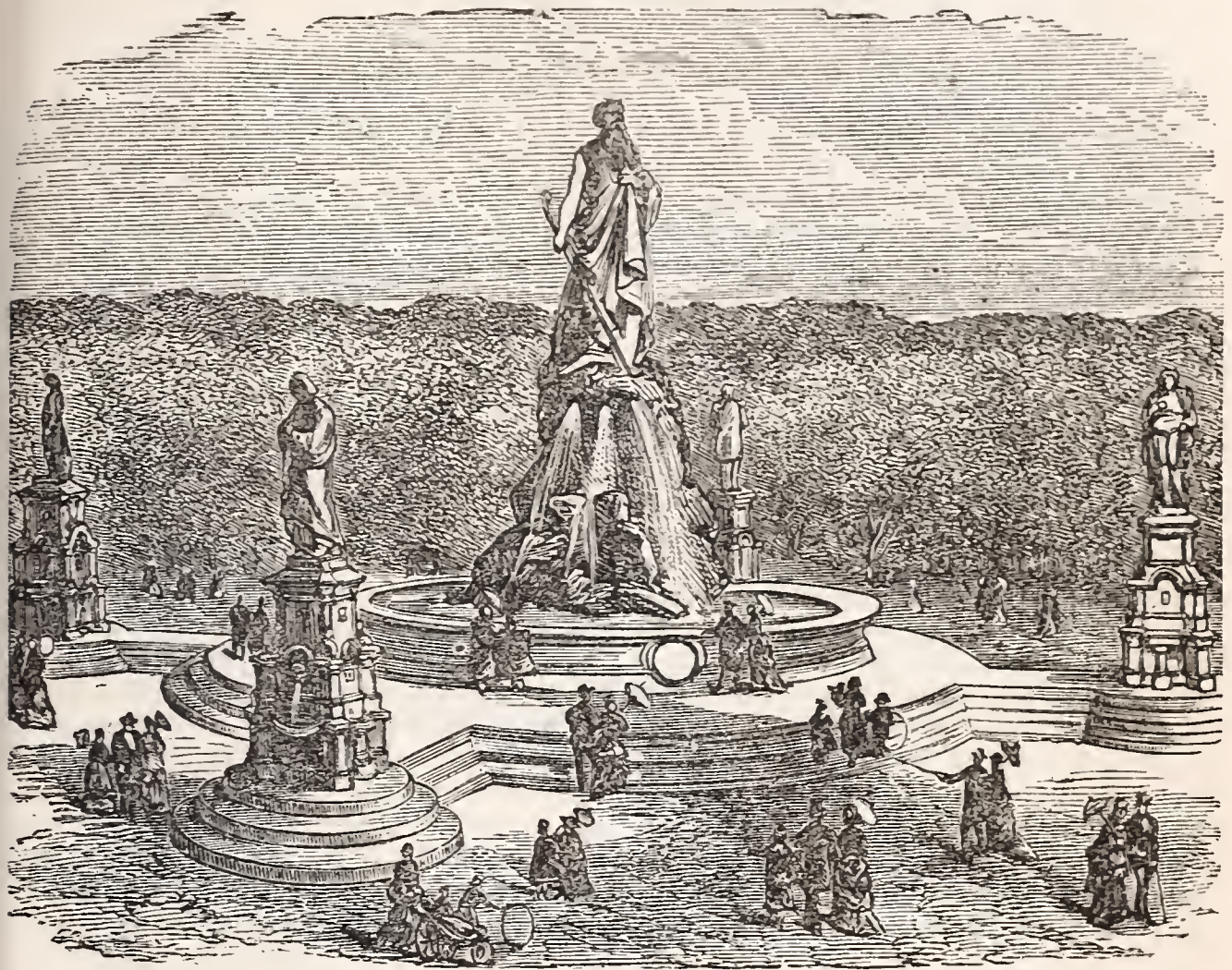
THE WITHERSPOON MONUMENT.

It is fitting that his statue should be placed upon this spot, almost within sight of the Hall in which he uttered these words: "For my own part, of property I have some, of reputation more. That reputation is staked, that property pledged on the issue of this contest. And although these gray hairs must soon descend unto the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hands of the public executioner, than desert, at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

On the west side of Belmont Avenue, and directly opposite to the Women's Pavilion, is located the building erected by the United States Government. It is 480 feet long by 346 feet wide, and covers more than two acres. It was intended to construct this edifice of iron; but owing to the extreme economy demanded by the Congressional appropriation, wood and glass have been substituted. The utmost that the appropriation of \$65,000 would permit has been accomplished. Mr. J. H. Windrim, the architect of the Philadelphia Masonic Temple, drew the designs. The War Department will exhibit a complete historical display of the progress made in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements from the earliest days of the Republic until the present time. Combined with this will be represented figures clad in uniform illustrating the most prominent periods in the history of the army of the United States, from the world-renowned and picturesque costume of the Revolutionary times to the severely simple and utilitarian equipment of the present day. The most striking feature of our present state of perfection in the mechanical arts will be shown in the manufacture on the spot of the regulation rifle and cartridge by workmen detailed for the purpose from the national arsenals. Old Probabilities will reveal the secrets of his trade, and with the help of lighthouses and fog-signals show us the pleasant paths of peace. The Treasury will show us how money is made, and the Engineer's and Quartermaster's Departments how to spend it. Their long lines of fortification models, torpedoes, and army wagons will be shown, in connection with our admirable hospital and ambulance service. A field hospital of twenty-four beds, erected as a separate building, is close at hand, designed to exhibit the American pavilion system of hospital architecture. The Navy Department will show us what improvements have been made in the means by which Perry, Porter, Decatur and Jones established the glory of our flag. The Interior Department, among its various exhibits, will present us most of the useful and visionary models of the Patent Office. The

Indian Bureau will tell us all about the red man's manners and customs, mode of warfare, costume, etc., illustrated by the presence of some distinguished sons of the forest. The Smithsonian Institution will embrace this occasion to carry out the design of its founder—"the diffusion of knowledge among men." Its vast collection of treasures of the sea and land, in every department of knowledge, and in every branch of Science and Art, will be thrown open to the world, and will amply repay prolonged and minute investigation. In the rear of the Government Building, resting on the slope of George's Hill, the cadet camp will be found, well provided with all the means for displaying the versatile West Pointer's efficiency as horse, foot, and dragoon. A battery of artillery will be parked near by, and will furnish guns and horses for the warlike evolutions of light battery drill. Any one who has seen the guns tearing across the plain at West Point, stopping like magic and wheeling but to fire, will hasten to renew their acquaintance with this representation of one of the grandest scenes of mimic war. The location is unrivaled, affording ample space for the most elaborate evolutions; while from the surrounding grounds myriads of persons may comfortably and safely witness the attractive spectacle. It is supposed that the cadets, with a full complement of officers, musicians, etc., will be in camp for about three weeks in June or July. They will muster over three hundred muskets. The Building Committee of the Government Board is composed of the following gentlemen: Colonel S. C. Lyford, War Department, chairman; Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, Navy Department; William Sanders, Agricultural Department; Lieutenant Henry Metcalf, Supervisor of Construction. The builders were A. Doan & Co., who erected the tasteful and commodious building now used as the main office of the Commission on the Centennial Grounds, south of Machinery Hall. Notwithstanding the delay occasioned by an accident at this building, it is well under way, and will be completed in time for the due classification of its interesting collection.



THE CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN.

THE CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN.

Near Machinery Hall, upon an avenue named Fountain Avenue, will be erected the Centennial Fountain. The ceremony of breaking ground for this Fountain took place July 5, 1875. The design is by Herman Kirn, a young sculptor of Philadelphia, a pupil of the celebrated German sculptor Steinhaüser. A large circular basin, 40 feet in diameter, has in its centre a mass of rock work, upon the top of which stands a colossal statue of Moses. He is in a standing attitude, pointing upwards to Heaven as the source of the great miracle that has just been performed, in bringing forth the water from the barren rock by the stroke of his wand. The water gushing forth on all sides, falls into the basin. Stretching from the basin are four arms in the shape of a Maltese Cross, each ten feet eight inches in length, and nine feet wide, terminating in four circular platforms, each of which is sixteen feet in diameter. Upon each circular platform stands a

drinking fountain twelve feet in height and eight feet eight inches in diameter each way. Each drinking fountain is surmounted by a colossal statue nine feet high. These statues represent Commodore John Barry, "the Father of the American Navy," Archbishop John Carroll, the patriot priest of the Revolution; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Catholic Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Father Mathew, "the Apostle of Temperance." The statues are now being executed at the quarries in Tyrol, Austria, by the sculptor, Mr. Kirn, assisted by Steinhaüser. The expense of erecting the Fountain has been undertaken by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, an organization which has for its objects the diminution of the evils of intemperance and the advancement of the Irish race in the United States. Before the date of the Exhibition Opening it is expected to have the whole work completed.

STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

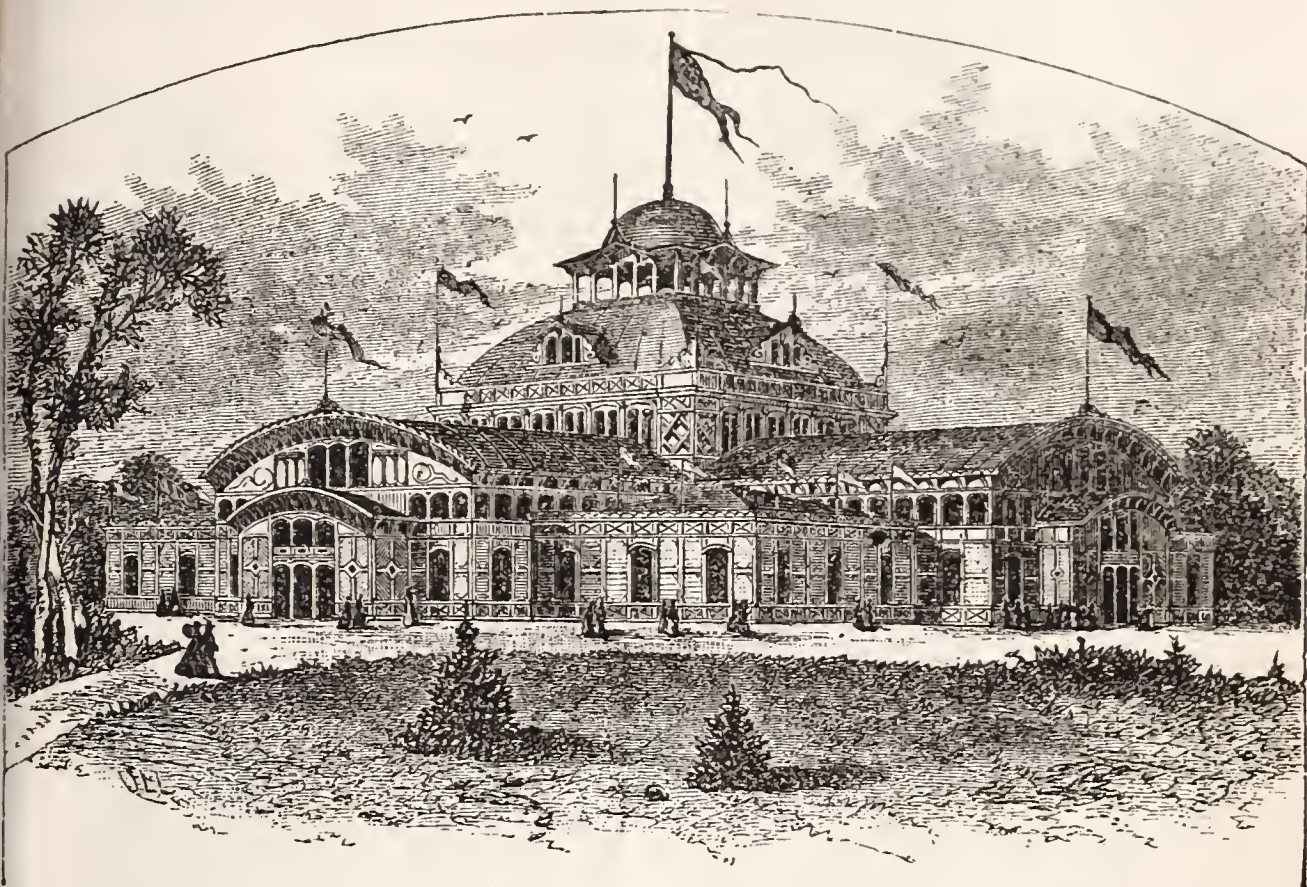
Among the great works in preparation for the Grounds, the statue of Columbus must deservedly hold a prominent place. This work originated with the Italians of Philadelphia, in an association known as the Columbus Monumental Association. It was originated in the dark times of the financial panic, but has nevertheless steadily advanced. It has received aid from the various Italian consuls, the Italian Minister, and the editor of *L'Ecco d'Italia*, and has been warmly sustained by the personal approval of the Park Commission, and a place has been assigned for it in the Centennial Grounds by the Centennial Commission. It has necessarily, however, been mainly advanced by the society, aided by the Italian Consul of Philadelphia. The competition for the work has produced designs by Professor Magni and Professor Tantardini, of Milan. The design selected represents the great Genoese navigator at the moment of the discovery. It will be of the heroic size, and will be

executed in Ravazzioni marble, in Italy. The Italians of this country, though relatively few in number, are born to an inheritance of art, and it is their earnest endeavor to make their patriotic feelings toward the land of their adoption a noteworthy feature of the Centennial. The display from Italy will, through the exertions of a leading spirit of this work—the Italian Consul of Philadelphia—be worthy of that land of art; and the ceremonies on the Fourth of July, 1876, at the unveiling of this statue, will be, in all their artistic details, a lasting monument of the Centennial. The association appeals to every nationality to aid in setting before the world on that great occasion the monument of the man whose purpose was to seek the now completed new route to the Indies, to discover the now found treasures of gold and silver of this continent, and to use all for the honor and upholding of Christianity upon the now Christianized earth. No man so well deserves a statue as Columbus.

THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT.

Although the "Humboldt Monument Association" of Philadelphia has not deemed it advisable to publish all the different steps taken in relation to the raising of the Humboldt Monument in the Park, the affair has assumed such a decided aspect that the public will be interested to know what has been done. It is well known that after the laying of the corner-stone, on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great savant, September 10, 1869, the further progress of the enterprise was delayed by various obstacles. The Franco-German war, necessitating the contribution of money for the sick and wounded soldiers, as well as the general stagnation of business incident to the panic of the last year, had no little influence in this delay. Meanwhile the competition for models and plans for a suitable monument failed to give satisfaction, and caused the committee to limit the proposals offered to a further competition between three of the most prominent sculptors who had submitted their respective models on the first occasion. This re-

sulted, finally, in the acceptance of the plan furnished by Professor Drake in Berlin, who for a number of years had been an intimate friend of Humboldt, and had wrought several busts and life-like statues of the great man. The approach of the Centennial has aroused renewed interest on the part of the public, and an organization, composed of different societies, has been formed for the purpose of devising ways and means to pursue the work. The contract entered into is for a statue of bronze nine feet high, to cost \$13,000 in gold, half which is payable at the time of finishing the model, and the rest when the monument has been cast. Professor Drake, of Berlin, has the work in charge, and Messrs. Drexel & Co. and their correspondents in Berlin, Messrs. Anhalt & Wagner, attend to all the financial affairs and supervise the whole. The great interest which the public has taken in this matter was exhibited in September of last year, when a jubilee demonstration, under the auspices of the Humboldt Association, took place.



THE WOMEN'S PAVILION.

THE WOMEN'S PAVILION. .

This is a building devoted to the exhibition of the handiwork of women of the United States. It is situated on the east side of Belmont avenue, just opposite to the United States building, and is a showy and convenient structure. The ceremony of breaking ground took place on the afternoon of October 12, 1875, and was witnessed by a large assemblage. An address was made by Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, in which she expressed her gratification at being able to refer with pride to the work done by women in various parts of the country, not only in furthering the special work which they had undertaken, but also in raising money for the Exhibition by every means which lay in their power. She felt she could say with truth that the women had played a large part in arousing the interest which has now been awakened in various parts of the Union, and the work of the women had all along partaken of a national and not of a local character in getting the masses deeply interested in the Exposition. The far South, through the State of Florida, was the first to respond to a call for assistance from the women, and it was

followed rapidly by other quarters of the country. The city of Cincinnati subscribed \$5000, nearly completing the sum requisite. The contributions collected by women for the International Exhibition, up to the close of 1875, have reached \$100,000; besides this, \$33,000 have been contributed for the Women's Pavilion, which, with its decorations, will cost about \$40,000. Mrs. Gillespie paid a graceful tribute to the lady aids who had so materially forwarded the plan for the women's department. She then took the spade, which was tastefully festooned with red, white, and blue ribbons, and with her own hands turned out the first sod. This building will be one of the finest on the grounds, reflecting great credit upon the ladies who have labored so assiduously to make the Exhibition a success. It will contain only articles made by women, and already space has been assigned for the exhibition of fine wood carvings, statuary, elegant designs in stained glass and tiles, paintings, and many useful inventions and patents. One lady in Iowa who raises bees will exhibit a complete apiary in working order. The object is to show women that they can do something besides mere drudgery.

STATUE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The B'nai B'rith Hebrew order took early action on the question of their part in the great celebration at Philadelphia. In the convention at New York in 1872 the preparation of a history of their order "for the occasion of the approaching Centennial of our free and great Republic," to use the appropriate words of the report, was then determined upon, and this was supplemented at the convention held at Chicago in 1873, by a resolution of the order to participate in the national ceremonies on the Fourth day of July, 1876, and erect on the Centennial Grounds a commemorative statue representative of religious freedom.

The sculptor, Mr. Ezekiel, was born in Richmond, Virginia, and is an adherent of the Hebrew faith. He is executing the work in Rome. A former work of this sculptor has given him a high reputation among art critics in this country and Europe, and gained for him the first prize in the Imperial Academy of Berlin. The pedestal and statue stand 20 feet in height. The cost, which will be defrayed by voluntary contributions of the society, will be \$30,000. The pedes-

tal will be inscribed with appropriate sentences from the Constitution of the United States.

The following is a description of the statue: The Genius of Liberty, a powerful, majestic female figure eight feet high, occupies the centre, standing upright, the right knee slightly bent and the foot advanced; her left hand, which holds the Constitution, is supported upon the fasces or bound staves of the States; at the base of the statue the American eagle is placed, grasping in its talons the conquered spirit of intolerance. The right hand of Liberty is outspread, protecting a youthful figure on her right, which represents Religion—a figure of a youth, gracefully standing with head upraised, and upraised hand outstretched, to Heaven, holding an urn, upon which the eternal flame is burning. The goddess is clothed in armor, but the mantle of peace, in broad folds, descends from her left shoulder to the right foot, the right breast and arm being exposed. On her breast-plate is an American shield, and her head is surmounted by a liberty cap, decorated with thirteen stars.

STATUE OF WILLIAM PENN.

In the city founded in "deeds of peace," on the occasion of a great festival of peace, the statue of no man could be more appropriate than that of the founder of that city. The Building Commission of Philadelphia, therefore, yielding to a popular desire which must be recognized as widely in the world as the great founder's fame, has ordered his statue, intended for the dome of the new City Hall, to be completed and placed on a most commanding portion of the

Park for that occasion. The model has been executed by Bailey, the sculptor of the Witherspoon statue. It will be the largest bronze casting yet undertaken in America, and exceeded by but two in the world. Nothing could at one time so well display the high excellence of our bronze manufacturers and express a sentiment of gratitude to the memory of a man who was not alone the founder of our State, but the exponent of universal toleration.

EMANCIPATION.

This group, which is of colossal size, is being executed by Harriet Hosmer, the American sculptor, in Rome. The general details only have been given to the public, and the work is not open to visitors. The idea intended to be expressed by the sculptor is the elevation of the negro race under the fostering

care of a free government. A colossal female figure representative of freedom, lifts a child from the earth. Gratitude and wonder rest on the features of the child, while with a calm power the face of the woman looks upward in confidence for the approval of a higher Power.

THE JUDGES' HALL

Is located on a line with the Art Gallery, and to the rear of the Main Exhibition Building. The extreme dimensions of the building are 152 feet long by 114 feet wide. In the centre is a large and well-lighted hall for public meetings, lectures, etc., and which will be used by scientific and other societies holding their meetings in Philadelphia; another and smaller hall will be appropriated to meetings of the Centennial Commission, and, if necessary, the two halls can be thrown together, with accommodations for 700 persons. A gallery above will furnish accommodation for ladies. A series of rooms is arranged for the accommodation of the judges, each department having its own room, with every convenience for the transaction of business and reception of visitors.

We give herewith the rules adopted by the Commission in relation to judges and awards:

First—Awards will be based upon written reports attested by the signatures of their authors.

Second—Two hundred judges shall be appointed to make such reports, one-half of whom shall be foreigners and one-half citizens of the United States. They will be selected for their known qualifications and character, and will be experts in departments to which they will be respectively assigned. The foreign members of this body will be appointed by the Commission of each country, and in con-

formity with the distribution and allotment to each, which will be hereafter announced. The judges from the United States will be appointed by the Centennial Commission.

Third—The sum of \$1,000 will be paid to each commissioned judge for personal expenses.

Fourth—Reports and awards shall be based upon merit. The elements of merit shall be held to include consideration relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost.

Fifth—Each report will be delivered to the Centennial Commission as soon as completed for final award and distribution.

Sixth—Awards will be finally decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, in compliance with the act of Congress, and will consist of a diploma with a uniform bronze medal and a special report of the judges on the subject of the award.

Seventh—Each exhibitor will have the right to reproduce and publish the report awarded to him, but the United States Centennial Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and also to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

THE SAWYER OBSERVATORY

Is located on Belmont Hill upon elevated ground, and is 185 feet high. The elevation lands us 410 feet above the level of the Schuylkill, affording a view of many miles of surrounding country. The main shaft is eight feet in diameter at the bottom and three feet at the top, and is made of boiler plates. At the top is a platform twenty feet in diameter, surrounded by a strong iron rail, covered with a wire netting to prevent accidents. About forty passengers can be raised comfortably, and one hundred and twenty-five persons accommodated on the landing-place on the top of the shaft. It is worked on the principle of the ele-

vators so recently introduced in our lofty buildings. The edge of each plate rests on the edge of the plate immediately below it, instead of overlapping, thus throwing the weight directly on the plates, instead of upon the rivets. A strong stone foundation was first built, to which ten cast-iron supports were bolted, and on these supports the bottom of the shaft rests, securely bolted to its place. The expense of building this observatory is said to have been about \$60,000. The price of ascension has been fixed at a low rate, and the visitor is allowed to remain ten minutes—long enough to obtain good view of the country for many miles.

"THE SOUTH."

Of the many handsome buildings to be erected upon the Centennial Grounds, perhaps none will combine the qualities of utility and ornament to such an extent as the club house known as "The South." Many months ago Mr. Edward Mercer, a gentleman from Atlanta, Georgia, was impressed with the idea that a building affording all the comforts of home in the Southern style would prove very acceptable to visitors from the South and Southwest, notwithstanding the complete arrangements provided by the Centennial Commission. He at once laid his plans before the committee, and upon his representations, backed by strong recommendations from leading men of the South, the concession for its erection was cheerfully granted. Architects and draughtsmen were immediately set to work out the plans, and the result is a commodious and ornate structure. The building will be erected on the northeast side of Belmont avenue (the main thoroughfare), midway between the structure of the United States Government and the Agricultural Building, and not very far from the Women's Pavilion. It will consist of a two-story building with towers, and will be

about 140 feet in length by 96 feet in depth, making it a good size. The dining-room will accommodate 500 guests, besides which there will be reading-rooms with the newspapers from all parts of the world on file, and offices of every description, which would perhaps contain as many more visitors. There will be no sleeping rooms, and a novel feature will be the entire absence of doors from the building, allowing free access to the balmy air from the River Schuylkill, which meanders peacefully along nearly 125 feet below the plateau upon which the Centennial Grounds are situated. Another striking novelty will be the presence of a band of old-time plantation "darkies," who will sing their quaint melodies and strum the banjo before the visitors of every clime. Imagine the phlegmatic German exhibitor with his "frau and kinder" gazing with astonishment at the pure and unadulterated "Essence of Ole Virginny" expounded by a hand from the cotton-field, or a solemn-visaged Turk receiving with ill-concealed horror a dusky son of Tophet "rattling of the bones." To a student of human nature it will be one of the most interesting sights in the Exhibition.

MEMORANDA.

The Massachusetts State Commission are engaged in a work which, if in any degree successful, will prove the most valuable and interesting exhibit of the history and resources of the State ever collected. They are calling on the various cities and towns for information illustrative of the interests, progress and present condition of the different sections of the Commonwealth. They propose to obtain, among other things, illustrations by maps, diagrams, plans and pictures of towns, villages and cities of the State, taken at various periods in the past; views of public buildings, churches, manufactories, schoolhouses, public parks, pleasure groves, etc. The pictorial illustrations are to be mounted upon board, and placed in portfolios. All collections so made are to be returned at the close of the Exhibition, to be placed in the various public libraries or

town archives, to serve thereafter as matters of reference and memorials of the past.

The New Hampshire Light Battery, of Manchester, have voted to attend the Centennial, and will probably bring with them the brass field-piece captured from the British by General John Stark at Bennington, now in possession of the town of New Boston; while the Portsmouth Artillery Company, the oldest military organization in the State, having been formed in 1775, will also participate.

Director-General Goshorn has received the architectural plans of a beautiful pavilion, that will be erected by the Norwegian delegation. Special interest will be attracted by this, as it is to be built in Norway, in the highest style of native art, and shipped thence in sections. It will be put together by American mechanics, and will be a unique ornament.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

The site selected for the great Exhibition is admirably adapted for the purpose. It begins at Fairmount, on the Schuylkill River, and extends to Chestnut Hill, on the Wissahickon, a distance of nearly fourteen miles. The entire Park contains nearly 3000 acres. It is a vast arboretum. In the Schuylkill section there are said to be "34,000 trees ranging between 18 and 27 feet in circumference; under 18 feet, 70,000; and of hard-wood shrubs and vines 200,000. The dense character of the woodland along the Wissahickon has prevented any absolute calculation; it is estimated that there are over 200,000 trees in this section. It is heavily wooded for the distance of six miles." The varieties comprise hickory, ash, oak, maple, pine, black-walnut, maple, cedar, and birch. It also abounds in rare plants and herbs. It is said that it contains fourteen thousand nut-bearing trees. The great variety of trees has been thus celebrated by an ante-Revolutionary poet:

"Here's store of timber trees of the best sort,

Both for our use and also to transport;
Cedar, birch, maple, and black walnut
fine;

The ash, oak, hickory, and sweet-scented
pine,

With such abundance more, both great
and small,

That scarcely any man can name them
all."

Many of the monster trees which afforded shelter for the aborigines, and beneath whose branches opulent merchants and tradesmen, and eminent jurists and statesmen, and men who had served the country in the field as well, erected stately mansions, are still standing in full vigor. The place of those that have yielded to the hand of Time will soon be supplied by the wise foresight of the Park Commissioners, who have devoted much attention to the planting of trees. Many thousands, of all varieties, have been planted throughout the grounds, most of which are in thriving condition.

The Park contains 115 springs of pure cold water, and twenty small streams, tributaries of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon. These two streams abound in

romantic scenery—"cascades, green and wooded islands, meadows, uplands, lawns rocky ravines, high hill summits, and open fields." The Park, in addition to its natural beauties and artificial adornments, has a halo of historical interest, its grounds were traversed by many of the historic personages of the Revolutionary period. On the banks of its principal stream Tom Moore probably wrote the lines,

I knew by the smoke that so gracefully
curled

Across the green elms, that a cottage
was near,

And I said if there's peace to be found
in this world,

A heart that is humble might hope for
it here.

Though not so highly adorned with works of Art as older Parks, Nature has lavished her gifts so abundantly that scarcely an additional attraction seems to be demanded. Its great extent furnishes a vast drive; but the pedestrian will discover beauties hid away in nooks and crannies, not accessible to the equestrian. To those who traverse its hills and valleys, wander along its lakes and streams, and catch glimpses of the magnificent surrounding scenery, the whole becomes "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." This Park is the largest in this country, and is exceeded in extent by but few in the world.

At the southeast entrance we pass under the massive and beautiful Callowhill Street Bridge. The old Wire Bridge was a picturesque adjunct to the natural beauties of the situation; but the structure was not adapted to the present demand. The Keystone Bridge Company have built here one of the largest bridges in the United States, consisting of two roadways. The main span is 350 feet long, that over Callowhill street, 80 feet; and there are 5 arch colonnades on the east side, and 10 on the west side. Two side walks accommodate pedestrians. The bridge cost nearly \$2,000,000, and is admirably adapted to meet the prospective demands of intercourse between Philadelphia and its environs. The Market Street and Columbia Bridges are the only remaining ancient structures.

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.

The water from the Schuylkill River is raised to the reservoirs at the top of the hill by a pumping apparatus run by water-wheels. Steam was formerly used for this purpose, but was discontinued about fifty years since. Four reservoirs at the top of the Hill have a capacity of nearly 30,000,000 gallons; from these the city is mainly supplied. A marble bust of Frederick Graeff, the designer of the Works, two colossal figures of Justice and Wisdom (in the small building on the west side) and Leda and the Swan, ornament the grounds at the foot of the hill. Notwithstanding the great capacity of the Fairmount Works, so rapid has been the increase of the City that numerous additional reservoirs have been built in different parts of the suburbs. The Schuylkill Water Works, Spring Garden Works, Belmont Reservoirs, and the projected Works at Frankford, will supply various portions of the City, while improvements in the main works at Fairmount have largely added to the supply of the City proper. A commission of experts have recently had under consideration the subject of water supply, and with rivers on both sides of the city, it is not probable that any serious inconvenience on this score will be experienced. The subject of adequate water supply early attracted the attention of Benjamin Franklin; but he does not

seem to have anticipated, in his plan, the enormous increase in the number of consumers. Over six hundred miles of mains have been laid. The vast reservoirs now being established in the East Park, at an expense of over \$2,000,000, have a capacity of nearly 800,000,000 gallons.

The total daily supply of water from all sources during the year 1850, was 18 gallons for each of the inhabitants; in 1860, 48 gallons; in 1870, 55 gallons. Increase in population 1850-1860, 38 per cent., and in water supply, 62 per cent. In 1860-70, the increase was 19 per cent. in the former and 41 in the latter.

The immense purchases of real estate made by the Park Commissioners were designed to protect the purity of the water, and analysis shows a great improvement in this respect. The primitive machinery of the Centre Square has been replaced by the most elaborate and effective arrangements of modern times. Immense sums of money are yearly expended to keep in order and improve what seems to be almost perfect and indestructible. It does not seem probable, as some have suggested, that we shall be compelled to return to the ancient private pump supply, although many relics of this system remain in portions of the city, that do good service, furnishing a cool and pure beverage.

THE PARK ART GALLERY.

Near the Green street entrance is a small rough-cast building, erected by the Park Art Association, and used as a repository for works of Art. Although the Association is yet in its infancy it presents a very creditable display. Many of its paintings have a national and historic interest, and are principally executed by American artists. The "Battle of Gettysburg," painted by Rothermel, and for which the State of Pennsylvania paid \$30,000, attracts much attention. It is said to be an accurate representation of the great and decisive event in the late civil war, the portraits of the prominent participants being rendered with great fidelity. The "New Republic,"

painted by Ferdinand Pauwel, is an attempt to symbolize the past and future progress of the United States. The "Christian Martyrs in the Roman Amphitheatre," one of Rothermel's earlier productions, West's "Christ Rejected," and other gems of Art are clustered here, the collection forming a nucleus to the more elaborate exhibition in the Memorial Art Gallery. No charge is here made for admission. Open every day in the year.

From the Art Gallery we pass to a plaza on which are the Steamboat Landing, the Lincoln Statue, the Schuylkill Navy Boat Houses, the Park carriage stand, a Fountain, and a Mineral Spring.

THE LINCOLN STATUE.

A fine view is now obtained of the Monument to Abraham Lincoln, the cost of which was defrayed by the citizens of Philadelphia. It is a bronze statue, modeled in Rome by Randolph Rogers, and cast in Munich. Its cost was \$33,000. On the 22d of September, 1870, the Anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation, it was unveiled in the presence of many thousand persons. The figure is of colossal size, 9 feet 6 inches in height. The President is represented seated, holding a pen in his right hand, and in his left a scroll representing the Proclamation. The face is a correct likeness, and the posture graceful and natural. The monument stands in front of main entrance, amidst picturesque surroundings, and is a fitting tribute to the memory of the martyred President. It is raised upon a granite base. Thousands daily linger around this memento of the dark days of the republic, supplemented, however by the grand event and brighter day which this statue is designed to perpetuate.

The inscriptions upon this statue on the north, east, and west faces are fitly chosen from the golden words of the great President, and will perhaps perpetuate his name long after the monumental shaft shall be destroyed :

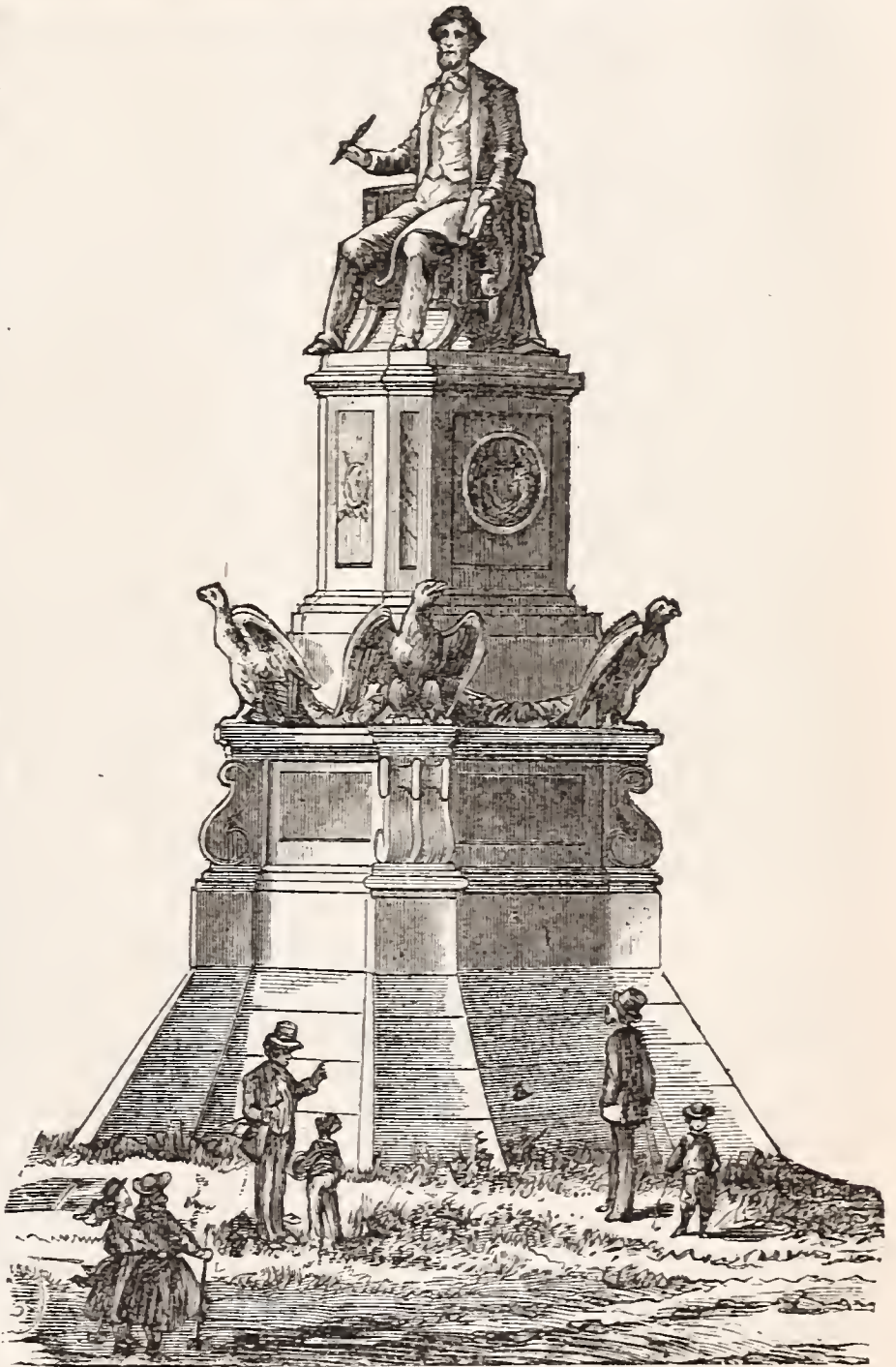
To

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

From a grateful people.

Let us here highly resolve

That the government of the people,
By the people and for the people
Shall not perish from the earth.



THE LINCOLN STATUE.

I do order and declare
That all persons held as slaves
Within the States in rebellion
Are and henceforth shall be
Free !

With malice towards none,
With charity for all,
With firmness in the right, as God gives
us to see the right,

Let us finish the work we are in.
The details of the erection of this statue were intrusted to the Park Art Association, under whose auspices many works of Art in the Park have been located.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.

On this plaza may also be found the numerous costly and ornate structures erected by the Schuylkill Navy, organized in 1858. This is said to be the most complete rowing organization in the world, having 10 Clubs and 67 boats, and owning property to the value of \$100,000. In addition to daily exercise, lengthy excursions are sometimes made to distant points. In 1876 it is expected that the visit of foreign rowing Clubs will give renewed impetus, throughout the country, to "the healthful and manly exercise of rowing." A grand regatta has been arranged for July, 1876, and the leading clubs of Great Britain, as well as those of our own country, have accepted invitations to participate. The Schuylkill River is admirably adapted for rowing purposes, and its Navy has attained great proficiency therein. The various Clubs are as follows: The Pacific Barge Club; Quaker City Barge Club; Pennsylvania Barge Club; Crescent Boat Club; Bachelors' Barge Club;

University Barge Club; Philadelphia Barge Club; Malta Boat Club; Vesper Boat Club, and Undine Barge Club. These Clubs, with their handsome boats, gay uniforms, and characteristic flags and signals, draw thousands to witness their skill, and at their club houses the utmost hospitality is extended to fellow-oarsmen from other places.

The subject of rowing has received great attention during the last few years. Our principal Colleges have their rowing Clubs, which are encouraged by their staid Presidents and Faculties, as an admirable aid to physical development. Additional interest has also been manifested in the regattas on the Thames and other rivers of England. The character of the boats has steadily improved. The boats used by the Schuylkill Navy are of the most approved construction; the stream is all that could be desired for the purpose. A successful reunion on this stream in 1876 will do much toward making this recreation national.

THE PHILADELPHIA SKATING CLUB.

Adjoining the buildings of the Schuylkill Navy is a showy building, of gray stone, in the Italian order of architecture, 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, surmounted by a cupola. Here is stored the apparatus for the rescue of persons breaking through ice, consisting of badges, cord and reels, ladders, hooks, axes, life-floats, station flags, caution flags, life lines, air-hole guards, boats,

blankets, grapnels, and drags. The Society was incorporated in 1861, and it is stated that over two hundred and sixty lives have been saved through the humane efforts of its members. The late Colonel James Page was one of the founders of this Club, and for many years he was one of its most active and respected members, and probably the best skater in the country.

THE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

Here will be found steamboats running up the Schuylkill, touching at Columbia Bridge, Zoological Garden, Laurel Hill, Schuylkill Falls, and Manayunk, afford-

ing a panorama of the natural and artificial attractions bordering on this romantic stream. Steamboats leave the Landing every half hour.

THE FOUNTAIN.

A beautiful Fountain occupies the site of an ancient pond, and is filled with

goldfish. This is a favorite resort for children.

THE MINERAL SPRING

Is north of the Fountain, and is much frequented by those who appreciate the medicinal qualities of the water. At this

spot thousands daily imbibe the health-giving beverage. Its mineral properties are plainly indicated.



"THE HILLS," THE OLD MANSION OF ROBERT MORRIS, ON

LEMON HILL.

Ascending the hill at this point, we reach the site of Robert Morris's favorite residence, now called Lemon Hill. In the old house, here shown, Mr. Morris dispensed a generous hospitality, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, and many distinguished members of Congress were his guests. Robert Morris was born in England in 1733, and came to this country in 1746. Entering the counting-house of Charles Willing, he subsequently engaged in business with his son Thomas. The firm prospered; the ability shown by Robert Morris commended him to the favor of his fellow-citizens, and in November, 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. In that Congress he took a leading part and his

financial ability was recognized by his appointment as Superintendent of Finance, in which position he rendered incalculable service to the country. He contributed largely of his own means, and his enthusiasm and integrity induced others to follow his example. He has been aptly styled the "Financier of the Revolution," and contributed as much as any other individual to the successful issue of the struggle. He had a mansion in the city, at Sixth and Market streets, but his hours of relaxation from business were passed here. For over a quarter of a century this was his favorite residence. From this mansion, near the close of a long life unselfishly devoted to the service of his country, he was carried to prison, and ended his days in poverty.

SEDGLEY PARK

Consists of 34 acres, purchased by citizens of Philadelphia, and presented to the City for Park purposes. Sedgley commands a view of the Girard Avenue and Railroad Bridges, also of Solitude and the site of the fishing-house known as the State in Schuylkill. The hill, 80 feet above the Schuylkill, has been chosen as the site of the Humboldt Monument, described on page 12. In the same grounds is Grant's Cottage, a small frame house, used by the General at City Point, during the late war, as his headquarters. The road here gradually descends to the Girard Avenue Bridge, a magnificent and substantial structure, erected by Clarke, Reeves & Co., at an expense of nearly \$1,500,000. It is of iron, is 1000 feet in length, and 100 feet wide. The bridge is highly ornamented with tessellated marble, and surmounted with elevated gas jets. Just beyond the bridge, in a ravine, are seen a collection of buildings of the Schuylkill Water Works, in the Egyptian order of architecture, with a pumping capacity of 22,000,000 gallons per day, and a



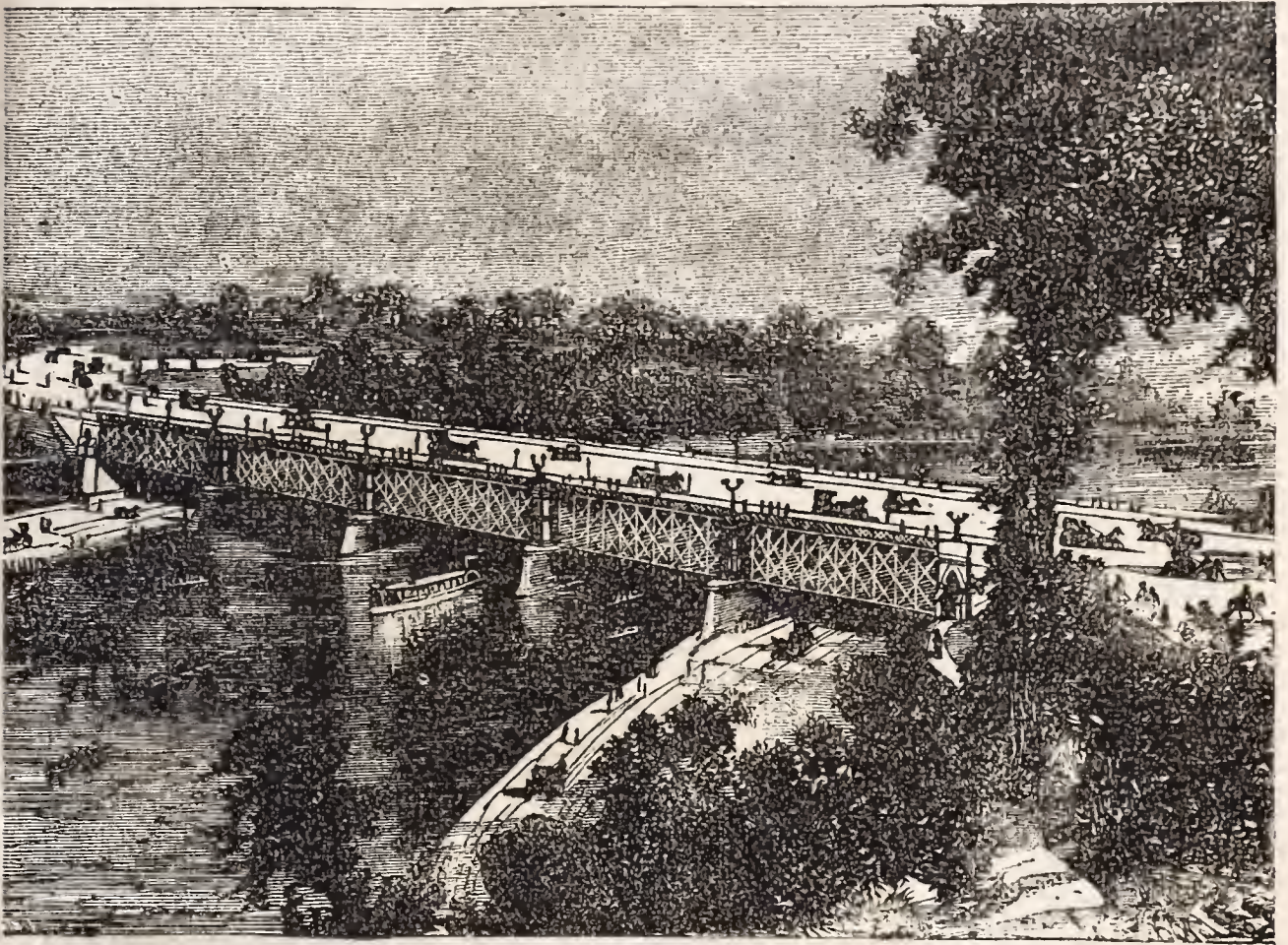
ENTRANCE TO EGGLESFIELD.

reservoir containing 10,000,000 gallons. The road here turns to the left, taking us to the Girard Avenue Bridge; thence, passing to the right, we proceed under the Railroad Bridge—a huge and expensive affair—and soon reach the Lansdowne drive.

EGGLESFIELD.

Beginning at Solitude, and extending to the Sweet Brier Mansion, is a tract formerly known by this name. "The Colony in Schuylkill," an association of fishermen, erected here a club-house, and remained in possession of it ninety years. This entire tract, in which is

located "The Solitude," built by John Penn, and subsequently transferred to the city, together with an estate known as Spring Hill—the whole comprising eighty-three acres—has been leased perpetually to an association known as the Zoological Society.



THE GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

The public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia who organized and successfully carried out this instructive and amusing place of resort deserve the thanks of all classes, young and old. Considering the infancy of the undertaking, its success is remarkable. Numerous handsome and durable buildings have been erected, and a large collection of animals and birds from all quarters of the globe brought together. Through the continued liberality of its founders, accessions of rare animals are constantly being made. New buildings of a large size are projected. The buildings comprise a Carnivora House, Restaurant, Raccoon Pen, Propagating House, Fox Pen, Aviary, Prairie Dog Village, Monkey House, Bear Pits, Bear Pen, Eagle Aviary, Buffalo House, several Deer Shelters, etc. At this romantic and instructive resort a day may be profitably spent within the grounds, which are open every day in the year. The Zoological Society of Philadelphia was incorporated in 1859;

the opening took place in July, 1874. The average number of visitors reaches one thousand per day. Only a small admission fee is charged, meals are furnished at low rates, and every attention is paid to the comfort and safety of the visitors. No intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold upon the premises. The following sums have been expended on the buildings alone: Monkey House, \$6486; Bear Pits, \$5,000; Bird House, \$5720; Eagle House, \$2000; Carnivora House, \$50,000; other buildings, \$50,000. The feeding time of the animals: Lions and Tigers (except Sundays), 4 P.M.; Eagles, 3.30 P.M.; Elephants, 10 A.M., and 4.30 P.M.; Rhinoceros, 10 A.M., and 4.30 P.M. Other herbivorous and granivorous animals, twice a day. Steamers leave Fairmount every 30 minutes, landing passengers at the Garden. The following Passenger Railways run to or near the Garden: Girard Avenue, Arch Street, Race and Vine, Union Line, and Green Street and Fairmount Avenue.

LANSDOWNE.

Just beyond the Memorial Art Gallery is the Lansdowne Concourse, esteemed by many the most beautiful portion of the Park. This commands a view of the river and opposite shores. A little further on are two monstrous pines, all that remain of the twelve originally standing here. Here formerly stood the mansion built by "Governor" John Penn. The Lansdowne Mansion was destroyed by fire July 4th, 1854.

The main carriage road now crosses Belmont Avenue, leaves the Belmont Reservoir to the right, and passes the Exhibition buildings, of which a fine view is obtained. This is a favorite drive, and thousands of vehicles, upon a fine day, throng its wide and inviting drive. This route carries us past the Witherspoon Monument, and the circuitous route through the glen presents charming glimpses of unsurpassed and varied natural scenery.

The fine mansion formerly adorning this estate has had numerous owners, among whom were, latterly, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and Lord Ashburton. It was surrounded with extensive grounds. John Penn, the son of Richard, and grandson of William, resided in the Lansdowne mansion for some time. On these grounds he lived in grand style. He was Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1763-71 and 1773-75. He was the last representative of kingly authority in Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, he felt it his duty to espouse the royal cause, and his vast estate was sequestered in consequence; but his wise and just administration of the government for so long a period, and the purity of his private character commanded the respect of all parties. After the close of the Revolutionary war he was visited, in this mansion, by President Washington. "The Governor" died in Bucks county, Pennsyl-



PINES OF THE WEST PARK.

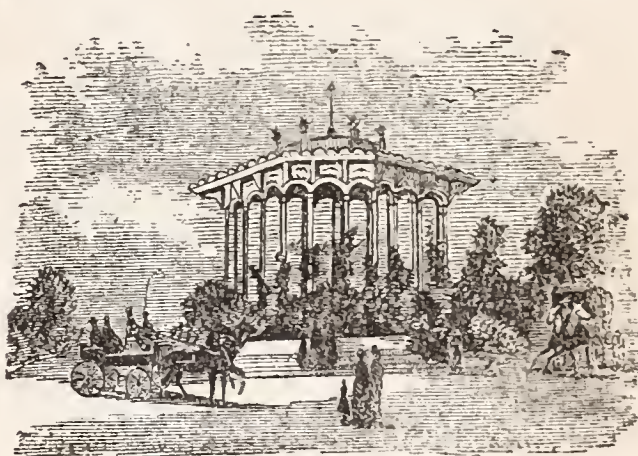
vania, February, 1795, and his remains were taken to England for interment. His wife succeeded to the Lansdowne estate; after passing through the hands of many distinguished owners, it finally became the property of the City of Philadelphia. The Lansdowne drive is a favorite one, passing all the prominent objects in the Park, crossing many of its picturesque valleys, commanding a birds-eye view of the magnificent rivers; and from some portions of its roadway the principal public buildings of the City, including Girard College, may be clearly distinguished. The City has spared no expense in making it perfect in every respect, and it is said to equal many of the notable drives in the Old World.

GEORGE'S HILL.

This favorite resort comprises eighty-three acres, and was a gift by Jesse George and his sister Rebecca to the City of Philadelphia for Park purposes. A tasteful pavilion has been erected upon the summit of the hill. From this point a magnificent view of the City, the Centennial Grounds and Buildings, and the surrounding country is obtained. A collection of flowers, skillfully arranged, adds to the natural beauty of the surroundings, and music is furnished at stated periods. A fountain of pure spring-water affords a delightful beverage, and thousands of visitors daily attest by their presence the attractions of the spot. The Hill is perhaps the most beautiful portion of the Park, and will fitly perpetuate the names of the benevolent donors. Jesse George was a respected member of the Society of Friends. This hill had been the abode of his ancestors for many generations, and the hand of improvement had not reached his beautiful acres. Here he had tilled the soil, and passed a happy and quiet life. When the project of a great Park was originated, he generously offered this domain as a free gift to his native city, accompanying the magnificent donation with a quaint reservation of the "undisturbed enjoyment of a little brook which runs along the foot of the hill." His offer was accepted by the City, and some adornments have been added to the grounds. Jesse George has since died, and by will distributed large sums to charitable institutions of Philadelphia. His name will be perpetuated for all time, and George's Hill will remain a monument to his memory more fitting and more enduring than marble or granite.

From the pavilion erected here may also be seen the silver threads of the Schuylkill and the Delaware rivers, a bird's-eye view of the country for miles around, the gay banners and diminutive shells of the Schuylkill Navy, and the spires and domes of the great city, the whole forming a grand and artistic picture. At its base are wont to be held the grand military pageants and reviews, rendered more attractive from the ample space afforded for the display of the intricate evolutions demanded by the sci-

ence of modern warfare. It is also the favorite rendezvous for the thousands of school-children who make annual pilgrimages to its vicinity for nutting and other purposes. Upon such occasions many thousands of happy juveniles, released from the restraints of the school-room, and free from the disadvantages of limited space, enjoy a gala-day of intercourse with Nature, and collect her choicest treasures. Here they wander at will, free as the mountain breezes, and joyous as the feathered songsters about them. The scene is grand and in-



THE PAVILION.

spiriting. Here also daily congregate thousands of equestrians and pedestrians—"fair women and brave men"—who have learned to appreciate the spot, and to delight in its unsurpassed attractions. Its parterres of variegated flowers remain in perpetual bloom, gladdening the eye with their beauty and refreshing the senses with their fragrance; the well-kept walks furnish a comfortable promenade; the pure atmosphere of the hill imparts renewed vigor to the wearied citizen; and thousands leave the charming spot with grateful remembrance of those who bequeathed to the public so rich an inheritance. The Commissioners of the Park will take good care of the trust reposed in them, and additional improvements have been projected, and will be consummated so soon as means shall permit. And so it is rendered certain that "As in the long past, so in all the future this tract of land shall bear the name of 'George's Hill,' and bearing it, shall be a perpetual memorial of the honored grantors' name."

BELMONT MANSION.

Here was born Judge Richard Peters, and here he died, August 22, 1828, aged 84. Judge Peters was Secretary of the Board of War during the Revolution, was a member of Congress, and sat as Judge of the United States District Court thirty-nine years. Judge Peters was distinguished as a wit and scholar, and for his hospitality. Among his guests in this mansion were Lafayette, the Baron de Steuben, Rittenhouse, the astronomer, Washington, Robert Morris, "Governor" John Penn, Talleyrand and Louis Philippe, and distinguished men of science from abroad. Washington was his intimate friend, and during his residence while President in Philadelphia he frequented almost daily the residence of the Judge. In the house, still standing, he indulged in recreation from the cares of state. The house is on elevated ground and commands a charming view. Here, surrounded by every luxury and adornment that wealth and taste could suggest, Judge Peters essayed literature and indulged in poetry. Early espousing the Patriotic cause, he promoted it on the floor of the Congress and with his pen. Some of his poems extant are remarkable for patriotic pathos. He died in this charming spot, at a good old age, having achieved distinction as a jurist, and in the practical details of the science of agriculture.

Judge Peters was for many years President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and author of many valuable contributions to its archives. In 1797 he published an account of his success in the use of gypsum as a fertilizer, which led to its adoption throughout the country. He was the first President of the Company which built the Market Street Bridge. His legal writings were able and voluminous. His mansion has undergone but little alteration, and is a

good specimen of the comfortable style of the period. The grounds, naturally beautiful, were adorned with all that culture and science could furnish. Rare shrubs and flowers, statues and vases, a grand avenue of hemlocks, highly finished garden-walks, and other accessories, combined to render the scene almost fairy-like. Washington and Lafayette here planted trees that are still standing. In the midst of such surroundings the Judge devoted himself to the pursuit of literature and science, and contributed his full quota of personal service to his country, having for a time acted as Captain of a company of volunteers. An idea of his poetic ability and patriotic impulses may be gathered from the following:

When Britain first, by Heaven's command,
Arose from out the azure main,
This was the charter of the land,
And guardian angels sang this strain:
Rule, Britannia, rule the waves,
Britons never will be slaves.
Let us, your sons, by freedom warmed,
Your own example keep in view;
'Gainst tyranny be ever armed,
Tho' we our tyrants find—in you.
Rule, Britannia, rule the waves,
But never make your children slaves.
With justice and with wisdom reign,
We then with thee will firmly join
To make thee mistress of the main,
And all the shore it circles thine.
Rule, Britannia, rule the waves;
We're subjects still, but not your
slaves.

The mansion is a comparatively recent acquisition to the Park, and is the best preserved of any of the historic buildings within the grounds. It is the design of the Commissioners to retain this mansion as a memento of the early days of the Republic.

BELMONT RESERVOIR.

Adjoining George's Hill is the Belmont Reservoir, supplied from the works on the river below. It contains 36,000,000 gallons, and is well worthy a visit. The novel arrangement of the reservoir, so different from that of Fairmount, at-

tracts much attention. From the summit a fine view of the City is obtained. The pumping capacity is 10,000,000 gallons daily. Belmont reservoir, when full, is 212 feet above the city datum, and it furnished in one day 3,900,000 gallons.

LAUREL HILL.

We cannot pass this city of the dead without brief mention of the many beauties of Nature and Art contained within its grounds. The surface is undulating, sloping on the western side to the placid Schuylkill, from which its marble and granite shafts are distinctly visible. The main entrance is on Ridge Avenue. A tasty brown-stone building contains the well-known group of "Old Mortality." Entering the grounds, we see thousands of monuments of varied styles, the whole forming a melancholy tableau. Here are the remains of distinguished divines, statesmen, soldiers, and civilians—men who gained renown and met their fate on battle-fields, and men, no less renowned, who have quietly sunk to rest, surrounded by loving friends, and whose fame rests upon discoveries or efforts which have benefited mankind. It would be impossible to give a list of the distinguished dead buried here. Among Generals are Hugh Mercer, who fell at Princeton, and Twiggs, who was killed in Mexico; among naval heroes, Commodores Hull and Murray, and Stephen

Decatur Lavalette and others. Charles Ellet, the designer of the Wire Suspension Bridge at Fairmount; Matthias W. Baldwin, the locomotive builder; and Dr. Kane, who obtained enduring fame by his Arctic explorations, here find their resting-place; and here, in marble and granite are commemorated the noble deeds of many martyrs in the cause of science and philanthropy. Here lie Godfrey, the inventor of the Quadrant; Thomas McKean, a patriot Signer of the Declaration; and at various points in the ground we find the graves of many Philadelphians who have done their City and State important service in various departments. The gifted Robert T. Conrad, the first Mayor of Philadelphia after consolidation; the gallant young Lieutenant Sanders, among the first of the martyrs who fell in the late civil war, and many other civilians and soldiers, are duly honored. The Laurel Hill Cemetery Company was incorporated forty years ago, and it is stated that about twenty-five thousand persons are buried here. It is admirably adapted to burial purposes.

FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

The drive from Belmont Mansion carries us through magnificent scenery, without the cultivation and adornment found in other portions of the Park. Passing Mount Prospect, Mount Pleasant, and Tom Moore's Cottage, we arrive at the Falls of Schuylkill. This was once a favorite place for fishing. It is now a stopping-place for equestrians, and is renowned for its "catfish and coffee" suppers. Much of its former romantic appearance has been sacrificed to the demands of business, although it is still an attractive spot.

On the east side of the Ridge Road, near the Falls, stands a building once inhabited by Thomas Mifflin, an early Governor of Pennsylvania. He was an active patriot, and a participant in the battle of Princeton. Trumbull has preserved his portrait on canvas.

The site of Fort St. Davids, an ancient Fishing House, is near the Falls. John Dickinson, author of the "Farmer's Letters," was a member of this Fishing

Society. Mr. Dickinson died in February, 1808. He was distinguished as a lawyer and legislator, served in the Pennsylvania Assembly, and was a member of the first Colonial and the first Continental Congress. In the latter body he opposed the Declaration of Independence, and declined to sign that document. He became unpopular among his constituents, and retired to private life. He afterward represented Delaware in Congress, and filled many important public positions. He became successively President of the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and was a member of the convention for framing the Federal Constitution. He was, in 1792, a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Delaware. He was a voluminous writer, and his productions have been published in two volumes. He studied law in Philadelphia and London, and his legal attainments were extensive. He founded and endowed Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

THE WISSAHICKON.

This stream is a most remarkable one, whether we consider its natural attractions, or the associations which history and legend have mingled with its name. The entrance to its mouth was the scene of a successful retreat by Lafayette, by which a large detachment under his command was saved from capture. The masterly manœuvre was highly applauded, and was duly acknowledged by an inscription, "Retreat of Barren Hill," engraved upon a sword presented to Lafayette by order of the Congress. It was sent to the General by Minister Franklin, accompanied by the following characteristic letter :

"PASSY, August 24, 1779.

"SIR :—The Congress, sensible of your merit towards the United States, but unable adequately to reward it, determined to present you with a sword as

a small mark of their grateful acknowledgements. They directed it to be ornamented with suitable devices. Some of the principal actions of the war, in which you distinguished yourself by your bravery and conduct, are therefore represented upon it. These, with a few emblematic figures, all admirably well executed, make its principal value. By help of the exquisite artists France affords, I find it easy to express everything but the sense we have of your worth, and our obligations to you. I therefore only add that, with the most perfect esteem, I have the honor to be, etc."

On the Wissahickon a portion of the battle of Germantown was fought.

Among the more noted personages who dwelt upon its banks were John Kelpius and David Rittenhouse.

JOHN KELPIUS.

John Kelpius was a visionary scholar, who brought a colony of kindred spirits from Germany towards the close of the 17th century. They settled upon what was then known as the Ridge, and indulged in visions of some vague event, which they termed the "coming of the

Woman of the Wilderness." Death came early to the leading spirit of the great delusion, and the Hermits of the Ridge gradually passed away, many indulging to the last in their eccentric belief, living in caves, and practicing fasts, vigils, etc.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Rittenhouse appears in strong contrast to Kelpius. Ever practical in all his ideas, he became no less celebrated for his mechanical skill than for his achievements in the fields of science. In his idle hours he constructed an orrery, now in use in the College of New Jersey. He obtained a world-wide reputation, was for many years President of the Philosophical Society, and held many important public offices. Jefferson says of him: "We have supposed that Rittenhouse must be considered second to no astronomer living; as a genius first, because self-taught; as an artist, because he has exhibited as great a proof of mechanical skill as the world ever produced. He has not indeed made a world, but he has by imitation approached nearer his Maker than any mere man who has lived from the crea-

tion to these days." And it has been well said: "He gave no time to earn money beyond the most simple necessities of life, and although called to high offices, he had interest in them only as the performance of duties which were necessary for the well-being of his fellow-citizens. He lived—the first and most famous of that illustrious line through which America is rising to pre-eminence among the nations—a devotee of science; he died a sincere believer in the Christian revelation." Among other important services rendered by Rittenhouse was the adjustment of Mason and Dixon's Line, and the settlement of the boundary lines between the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In 1769 he was appointed, on behalf of the American Philosophical Society, to observe the transit of Venus.

LEGENDS AND VERITIES.

From veritable history we pass to the legends connected with the Wissahickon. It flows through a narrow valley, and abounds in most delightful rural scenery and majestic trees of all varieties. Its Indian name denotes a yellow-colored stream. The selection of the spot by John Kelpius and his followers, and their strange mode of life, may have given rise to many of the legends extant. However they may have arisen, they demand a passing notice.

THE LOVER'S LEAP is a rock two hundred feet above the level of the stream, and a quarter of a mile above the Log Cabin. One of Kelpius's disciples is supposed to be the hero "lover." Becoming weary of waiting for "The Woman of the Wilderness," he is said to have leaped from the rock to meet her.

MOM. RINKLE'S ROCK.—

This rock rises abruptly from the creek's edge, and its ascent is extremely difficult and dangerous. The most incredible stories are told about the poor old woman who fell from this rock. It



ON THE WISSAHICKON.

is a most singular projection, and from its summit may be seen all the wild beauties of the surrounding country.

THE MONASTERY is located further

up the stream, on the summit of a high hill. It is a large stone building, once used as a monastery. The building is in a dilapidated condition. In a valley below is a spot called the Baptistery. Here converts were immersed. The yard adjoining the dwelling was used for purposes of burial. On an elevated plat, encompassed by a wall, the burial service was chanted. Some think its occupants were Baptists, while others affirm that they belonged to that branch of mystics which afterward settled in the neighborhood of Ephrata.

THE CAVES.—About three miles up the Wissahickon are situated in a valley what are known as the Caves. The origin and uses of some of them may be traced. One of them was used by miners prospecting for treasures. Large rocks cover its entrance. Others of the caves appear to be natural, and have strange legends attached to them.

THE PIPE BRIDGE.—This structure was erected to carry out an idea originated by Dr. Franklin in his will, in which he suggested that a certain legacy bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia be used "at the end of one hundred years, if not done before, in bringing by pipes the water of the Wissahickon Creek into the town, so as to supply the inhabitants." His legacy could not yet be used, but his idea has been carried out in the erection of this bridge, which carries the water from Roxborough to



JOHN KELPIUS.

the reservoir at Germantown. It is an iron bridge, with four spans of 172 feet each, and a length of nearly 700 feet. Three piers, 83 feet high, are on a foundation 20 feet high, giving an altitude of 103 feet above the creek.

THE HERMITS' POOL, just above the Pipe Bridge, has legendary associations connected with it. Its wild and picturesque surroundings have been celebrated upon canvas by many artists. This spot was the scene of a portion of the battle of Germantown, before referred to.

VALLEY GREEN.—Just above the Pool is Valley Green, a favorite resort for equestrians. It has a good hotel. Its name suggests a transition from the wild scenery through which we have been passing to the clear skies and bright sunshine.

THE FIRST PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN.—Half a mile above Valley Green is a marble drinking fountain, erected in 1854—the first built in Philadelphia. It is supplied from a mountain spring, and the water is clear and cold. On a slab above are the words, “Pro bono publico,” and below, “Esto perpetua” (“For the public good,” and “Let it remain forever”). John Cook and Charles Magargé presented this fountain to the Park Commissioners for public use. The example set by the projectors of this Fountain has led to the establishment of similar conveniences at various points in the Park, and indeed throughout all sections of the city and its suburbs. Societies have been formed for the promotion of this laudable project. Private citizens also have taken the matter in hand. The public squares have been

adorned with expensive Fountains, combining beauty and utility, and in by-places refreshing pools are provided for the use of man and beast. A list of the Fountains erected, their location, with the names of the donors, would be a valuable contribution to local history, and might perhaps show that Philadelphia would appropriately be termed a “City of Fountains,” as well as a “City of Homes.”

INDIAN ROCK.—This rock is lofty, and wild and grand in appearance. On its summit stands a rough figure of an Indian, designed to perpetuate the memory of a chief of the Lenni Lenape tribe, who left this section about 1775.

CHESTNUT HILL.—At a distance of one mile from Indian Rock we encounter Chestnut Hill, the suburban residence of many Philadelphians.

SIZE OF PARKS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Park at the Hague, 200 acres. Alameda, City of Mexico, 12 acres. Park at Munich, 320 acres. Peel, Manchester, 32 acres. Petit Park, Versailles, 1,280 acres. Palais Royal, 10 acres. Tuileries, 50 acres. Luxembourg, 160 acres. Champs Elysée, 225 acres. The Bois de Boulogne, 2,158 acres. Grosse Garden, Saxony, 800 acres. Schwebgingen, near Heidelberg, 300 acres. Schloss Garden, Stuttgart, 560 acres. Hof Garden, Munich, 500 acres. Thier Garden, Berlin, 200 acres. Djurgard, Stockholm, 480 acres. The Prater, Vienna, 2,500 acres. The Summer Garden, near St. Petersburg, 480 acres. Boboli, Florence, 200 acres. Szarsco Selo, near St. Petersburg, 350 acres. Sweetzingen, near Mannheim, 100 acres. Richmond Hill, 2,468 acres. Lambeth, 250 acres. Kew Garden, 684 acres. Arboretum, Derby, 50 acres. Meadows, Edinburgh, 200 acres. Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1,752 acres. Birkenhead, Liverpool, 185 acres. Kensington Gardens, 35 acres. Buckingham Palace, 40 acres. Hyde Park, 389 acres. St. James's Park, 59 acres. Green Park, 55 acres. Regent's Park, 450 acres. Norfolk, Sheffield, 20 acres. Primrose Hill, 50 acres. Greenwich Park, 200 acres. Baxter, Dundee, 37 acres. Victoria, 300 acres. Crystal

Palace, Edinburgh, 200 acres. Battersea, 175 acres. Albert Park, 409 acres. Kensington Park, 262 acres. Chiswick Gardens, 33 acres. Windsor Little Park, 500 acres. Windsor Great Park, 1,800 acres. Hampton Court, 1,872 acres. Green, Glasgow, 121 acres. Prince's Park, Liverpool, 90 acres. Washington, South Park, 150 acres. Hartford, Central, 46 acres. New York, Central Park, 862 acres. The other New York public grounds are—The Battery, 30 acres; City Hall Park, 10½ acres; Washington Parade Ground, 9½ acres; Union Square, 4 acres; Stuyvesant Park, 4 acres; Tompkins' Square, 10½ acres; Madison Square, 7 acres; St. John's Park, 4 acres; Gramercy Park, 1½ acre. Brooklyn, Prospect, 550 acres. Baltimore, Druid Hill, 700 acres, and Patterson's Park, 35½ acres. San Francisco has twelve squares of small extent—one improved. Cincinnati, Washington Park, 4½ acres; Lincoln Park, 7 acres; Hopkins, 1½ acre; City Park, 1½ acre; and Longworth's Garden of Eden, 156 acres. St. Louis, Tower Grove Park, 277 acres; it has also fourteen others, containing 119 acres, and Shaw's Garden, the “Wonder of the West,” 276 acres. Chicago, Lincoln Park, 50 acres; Washington Park,

2½ acres; Lake Park, 40 acres; Dearborn Park, 1½ acre; Ellis Park, 3 acres; Union Park, 17 acres; Jefferson Park, 5½ acres; Vernon Park, 4 acres; in all, nearly 126 acres, in addition to the Riverside, 1,600 acres. Boston, Common, 48 acres. New Haven, Wooster, 5 acres; the Green, 16 acres; the Brewster, 55 acres. Philadelphia, Hunting Park, 45 acres; Fairmount Park, 2,991 acres. The other Philadelphia parks or squares are—Logan Square, 7

acres 3 roods; Franklin Square, 7 acres 3 roods; Rittenhouse Square, 6 acres 2 roods; Washington Square, 6 acres 2 roods; Independence Square, 4 acres 2 roods; Jefferson Square, 2 acres 2 roods.

The first Parks or public inclosures laid out in North America for the pleasure and convenience of the people, were dedicated at the settlement of Philadelphia, in the Northeastern, Southeastern, Northwestern, Southwestern and Centre Squares, in 1681.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

FROM FAIRMOUNT

To Girard Avenue Bridge . . .	1 mile.	To Falls, <i>via</i> George's Hill	6½ miles.
" Lansdowne Entrance . . .	1¼ "	" The Wissahickon, <i>via</i>	
" Lansdowne	2¼ miles.	River Road	5½ "
" George's Hill, direct . . .	3½ "	" The Wissahickon, <i>via</i>	
" " <i>via</i> Belmont	4½ "	George's Hill	7¼ "
" Belmont, direct	3½ "	" The Wissahickon, <i>via</i>	
" Belmont, <i>via</i> George's		East Bank	4 "
Hill	4½ "	From Falls to Wissahickon	1 mile.
" Mount Prospect, <i>via</i>		To Maple Spring Hotel . . .	1¼ "
Belmont	4½ "	" The Pipe Bridge	4¼ miles.
" Mount Prospect, <i>via</i>		" Valley Green	4¾ "
George's Hill	5¾ "	" The First Fountain . . .	5¼ "
" The Falls, <i>via</i> River		" Indian Rock	5¾ "
Road	4½ "	" Thorp's Mill Road . . .	7 "
		" Chestnut Hill	7½ "

RATES OF FARE OF HACKNEY COACHES.

One passenger, with trunk, valise, carpet-bag, or box, distance not exceeding one mile, 50 cents.

Distance over one mile, and not exceeding two miles, 75 cents. Each additional passenger, 25 cents.

If engaged by the hour, stopping as often as required, \$1.

Distances average 10 squares to a mile.

If distance be over two miles, each additional mile or part of mile, 25 cents in addition to the sum of 75 cents for first two miles; every additional passenger, 25 cents.

All disputes settled at Mayor's office.

FAIRMOUNT PARK COMMISSION.

Morton McMichael, *President*.
 John Welsh, *Vice-President*.
 Ridgway W. Robbins, *Secretary*.
 Henry M. Phillips, *Treasurer*.
 John C. Cresson, *Chief-Engineer*.
 Theodore Cuyler.
 William H. McFadden.
 A. Wilson Henszey,
 Samuel L. Smedley.

James McManes.
 Eli K. Price.
 William F. Dixey.
 Gustavus Remak.
 William Sellers.
 John Rice.
 Thomas A. Scott.
 William S. Stokley.
 Robert W. Downing.

William H. Yerkes, *Solicitor*.

